



Daily Report

East Asia

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IAEA To Inspect 'Other Facilities' in DPRK

SK1405010894 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0004 GMT 14 May 94

[By reporter Cha Man-sun from Vienna]

[Text] The IAEA has decided that, regardless of whether it can inspect the 5-megawatt nuclear reactor in Yongbyon, it will conduct additional inspections of a radiochemical laboratory and a follow-up [husok] inspection of other facilities [kita sisol] beginning next week.

Accordingly, the inspection team made up of five experts will leave for Pyongyang on 15 May and enter North Korea on 17 May. They are expected to conduct inspection activities there for about one week.

DPRK Reportedly Begins Replacing Fuel Rods at Reactor

SK1405014494 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
2300 GMT 13 May 94

[Text] The North Korean mission to the United Nations said today that North Korea has already started the work of replacing fuel rods at a 5-megawatt nuclear reactor without the presence of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. We have news by reporter Nam Sonhyon from New York.

[Begin Nam recording] The North Korean mission to the United Nations said that it sent a telex to IAEA Director General Hans Blix on 13 May in the name of Pak Yong-man, director of North Korean Atomic Energy General Department, officially notifying him that North Korea had started to replace fuel rods at the nuclear power plant [wonjaryok palchonsoe yonryobong kyochechakopi sichaktoeumul].

According to the telex message sent by Pak Yong-nam, specially obtained by KBS, North Korea noted that from late April to early this month, it had notified the IAEA on four occasions that it could no longer delay the replacement of fuel rods. North Korea said that it regrets that it could no longer delay the replacement of fuel rods at the nuclear reactor because of technical and safety problems [kisuljogurona anjonsangmunjerona to isang kyochechakopul mirulsuopssu].

Director Pak Yong-nam said in the telex message: In spite of the special status [tuksuhan chiwiraesodo] with the IAEA, North Korea has provided sufficient conditions to guarantee the continuity of safeguards regarding the replacement of fuel rods, but the IAEA Secretariat did not respond to North Korea's good will [sonuijogin yogu], and instead put forward unreasonable conditions [pudanghan chogonul].

North Korea said, however, that there are many opportunities for future negotiations regarding the issue because it just began the work, and stressed that if the IAEA shows its fair position, North Korea could allow the IAEA to choose and keep [sontaek kwa pogwan] fuel

rods while they are being replaced. It also said that the future negotiations would be more productive when they are held at the place near the area where the work of replacing fuel rods is being started.

North Korea added in the telex message that it believes that it is fortunate that the IAEA has decided, though belatedly, to send the inspection team to Pyongyang and that it is ready to accept the inspection activities of an experimental nuclear power plant and a radiochemical laboratory, as mentioned earlier. [end recording]

More on Changing Nuclear Fuel Rods

SK1405014894 Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT
14 May 94

[Text] Washington, May 13 (YONHAP)—North Korea has already begun changing nuclear fuel rods at the 5-megawatt reactor in Yongbyon without the supervision of International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] inspectors.

In a telex message sent to IAEA headquarters in Vienna on Thursday, North Korea also said it was prepared to allow additional IAEA inspections of a key radiochemical laboratory.

Despite the latest development, the IAEA plans to send a team of inspectors on Sunday to check the radiochemical laboratory and service surveillance equipment in other facilities, IAEA spokesman David Kyd said in Vienna Friday.

The agency had insisted that its inspectors must be present when North Korea changes nuclear fuel rods at the 5-megawatt reactor. The IAEA said it would send inspectors only when Pyongyang postponed the refueling.

Nevertheless, the U.N. nuclear watchdog has decided to dispatch inspectors in the apparent belief that North Korea has not yet removed the fuel rods from the reactor, informed sources here said.

The United States has also said it would suspend dialogue with North Korea if it changed the fuel rods without an IAEA presence. But the sources said Washington will now decide whether to hold a third round of high-level talks after learning the outcome of the IAEA inspections.

State Department deputy spokesman David Johnson said Washington was not in a position to comment on further talks with North Korea until it heard from the IAEA on the result of the upcoming inspections. The IAEA alone must determine whether the continuity of nuclear safeguards in North Korea has been maintained, Johnson said. Only then will the U.S. Government decide on the third round of negotiations.

What the United States is interested in right now is to choose the spent nuclear fuel rods at random and preserve them for later checks, said another State Department official, requesting anonymity.

Another diplomatic source here said "All is not clear at the moment" with regard to the changing of the nuclear fuel rods. However, it appears that North Korea has just begun preparations for refueling, rather than having taken fuel rods out of the reactor, he added.

The contents of Pyongyang's message to the IAEA will not influence the prospect for U.S.-North Korean talks, he said, adding that a firm evaluation of the overall situation will be made after the IAEA inspectors' visit.

Meanwhile, Pak Yong-nam, minister of the Atomic Energy Industry, said in the telex to the IAEA that North Korea was compelled to begin changing nuclear fuel rods because the IAEA had failed to send an inspection team, attaching unjustifiable conditions.

The message was addressed to IAEA Secretary-general Hans Blix.

Pyongyang nevertheless welcomed the IAEA's decision to send inspectors, though belatedly. North Korea will allow them to inspect its experimental nuclear power generating station and the radiochemical laboratory in order to maintain the continuity of nuclear safeguards, it said.

North Korea has also proposed resuming negotiations with the IAEA to resolve complicated problems with the refueling.

It would be more productive to hold the negotiations close to where the refueling is proceeding, it said, hinting that it wants to hold talks in Pyongyang.

Referring to the refueling, North Korea said work has just begun and that there would be many opportunities for the IAEA to collect the spent fuel rods at random and preserve them.

IAEA Team To Leave Earlier If Rod Change 'Serious'

SK1505025494 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 15 May 94 p 2

[AFP, YONHAP report from Vienna]

[Text] The International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] warned on 14 May that if the work of replacing the North Korean nuclear fuel rods reaches "a serious stage," [simgakhan tangye] the IAEA inspection team will suspend its inspection and leave earlier than scheduled.

IAEA spokesman David Kyd said that the inspection team will leave Vienna on 15 May and arrive in Yongbyon, North Korea sometime on 17 May. He said that the inspection team will confirm whether North Korea has just started regular preparation measures to replace the fuel rods at the five megawatt-class atomic reactor or it has already reached "a serious stage" of carrying out the replacement work such as unloading the nuclear rods. He added that the inspection team is scheduled to stay in North Korea for eight days, but that their stay there may be extended.

IAEA Inspection Team Leaves for Pyongyang 15 May

SK1505232994 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2200 GMT 15 May 94

[Cha Man-sun reports from Vienna]

[Text] Three members of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] inspection team have embarked on a visit to North Korea to confirm whether North Korea's nuclear fuel rods have actually been replaced and to conduct additional inspections.

The three-member inspection team, led by IAEA inspection chief (Hainamen), left for Vienna via China on the evening of 15 May, Korean standard time, and is due to arrive in Beijing at 0840 on 16 May.

The inspection team, entrusted with the special mission to make on-the-spot confirmation of the nuclear fuel rods replacement, will make a stopover in Beijing and arrive in Pyongyang via Koryo Civilian Air on the afternoon of 17 May.

During its stay, the inspection team will confirm on the spot whether nuclear fuel rods at the 5-megawatt reactor in Yongbyon have actually been replaced. The IAEA will call off its inspection and pull out its team earlier than scheduled if North Korea has removed the nuclear fuel rods seals and replaced the nuclear fuel rods. However, if North Korea has just begun preparations for the nuclear fuel rods replacement, the inspection team will carry out inspection activities until 24 May. It will check seals and replace surveillance equipment at major nuclear facilities, and conduct additional inspections of the radiochemical laboratory.

Japan

Kono Vows To Submit No-Confidence Motion To Oust Hata

OW1405004094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0025 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—The largest opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) will soon submit a no-confidence motion against Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata's cabinet, LDP President Yohei Kono said in an interview published Saturday [14 May].

The once-dominant LDP will submit a no-confidence motion onto the floor of the House of Representatives "as the current administration controls only 40 percent of the House of Representatives' total seats," Kono told the ASAHI SHIMBUN newspaper.

Kono, whose LDP lost its 38-year lock on power last August, said the party will table the motion shortly after the passage of the long-overdue fiscal 1994 state budget program, now six weeks behind the start of the new fiscal year. The budget is widely expected to pass the Diet by the end of June.

The current Diet session ends June 29.

Kono said the LDP, which has 206 seats in the 511-member chamber, needs the support of its archrival the Social Democratic Party [of Japan], which has 74 seats, to push the motion through the lower house with a necessary majority of 256 votes.

"The LDP does not single-handedly have the majority, so it needs the cooperation with a multiple number of political parties to exert a decisive influence," he said.

"The LDP wants to collaborate with the Social Democratic Party... to scuttle the current administration if our two parties' perceptions of the current power balance coincide," he said.

However, Kono acknowledged in the interview that there is a deep gulf between the policies and ideologies of the two longtime archrival parties.

"Yes, there is a large gap. We need to hold further discussion within the LDP concerning the advisability of immediately initiating talks (with the SDP) for reconciling policy gaps," he said.

Kono said the current political situation would give a definite advantage to the LDP in what he sees as an imminent general election, adding that his party prefers to contest it under the new single-seat constituency system, the daily said.

Kono predicted, however, that Hata may respond to the motion's passage by disbanding his cabinet en masse and then having a new premier from the coalition call a general election under the single-seat constituency system, which first requires passage of an electoral redistricting bill.

Hata Reiterates Rejection of Snap General Election

OW1605080494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0734 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata on Monday [16 May] spurned afresh an opposition call for an early general election under the current multiseat constituency system, arguing it would undermine political reform.

Hata told a plenary session of the House of Councillors that the next election should be held under the new system, a mixture of 300 single-seat districts and 200 others chosen through proportional representation.

Holding a general election under the current system would "make the efforts so far toward political reform retrogress," he said.

A government panel is drawing up the electoral map in line with a political reform package passed in January, which mandates the replacement of the multiseat constituency system with the new one.

Hata rejected a call by Shoichi Ichikawa of the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) for dissolving the House of Representatives and holding a snap election under the current system, which Ichikawa said is fairer than the proposed new system.

Tomiichi Murayama, chairman of the Social Democratic Party (SDP), the second largest opposition party, last week called for early elections to restore stable government.

Hata faced a series of attacks by opposition lawmakers in the three-day Diet plenary sessions that ended Monday over the fragile political standing of his minority government.

The premier repeatedly expressed readiness for dialogue with the opposition parties and sought their cooperation to cope with a heap of pending issues.

Hata pledged policy continuity from the administration of his predecessor Morihiro Hosokawa, who resigned in April over dubious management of his personal finances, and appealed for the opposition's cooperation to tackle some "historical tasks" carried over from the previous cabinet, such as tax and political reform.

Hata tried to reassure the nation that he will stick to the government's traditional view of the constitution, which restricts Japan's military to a "minimum necessary" self-defense.

Hata, however, skirted the vital issue of possible involvement by Japan in international sanctions against North Korea over its suspected nuclear arms program.

He said he would not comment on any problems concerning the issue since such sanctions are not being discussed at the UN Security Council.

But he said that in general terms, Japan's cooperation with the United Nations or the United States over an international crisis should be "within the framework of the constitution."

Hata also made a renewed vow to seek Japan's permanent membership in the Security Council.

Japan should obtain a permanent seat in the key UN council to break the monopoly by the victors of World War II, he said.

Hata said there is a growing call in the UN for Japan to play a larger role in the council in which he says many important global issues are decided.

Hata Renews Pledge To Seek UNSC Permanent Membership

OW1605044194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0407 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata on Monday [16 May] made a renewed pledge to seek permanent membership in the UN Security Council [UNSC], saying Japan should gain a permanent seat in the key council to break its monopoly by war victors.

Hata told a plenary session of the House of Councillors that there is a growing voice in the United Nations for Japan to play a larger role in the key UN forum, which was set up by the victors of World War II.

Hata said many important issues, including even environment and population problems, are decided at the council.

"There is a call in the UN in the new age for Japan to play a role," Hata said.

The premier responded to questions by Manso Hamamoto of the Social Democratic Party [of Japan] and Akira Kuroyanagi of Komeito over Hata's key policy speech before the Diet last week.

Hata also said the government is working on objective criteria to measure progress in Japan's market opening steps to reduce its huge trade surplus with the U.S., but reiterated his refusal to set numerical targets.

While stressing the importance of improving soured trade ties with the U.S., Hata said setting numerical targets would run counter to the efforts for administrative reform aimed at lessening the government's intervention in the private sector.

The bilateral talks under a trade framework agreement foundered in February, when former Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa rejected demands by U.S. President Bill Clinton for numerical targets to gauge market access improvement in some sectors, such as in autos, insurance and medical equipment procurement.

Hata, Cabinet Ministers To Discuss Deregulation 17 May

OW1605110194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata and select cabinet ministers will huddle Tuesday [17 May] to consider ways to promote deregulation, Chief Cabinet Secretary Hiroshi Kumagai said Monday.

The meeting comes after Hata and six members of his cabinet agreed last week on the need to come up with powerful steps by the end of June to ease economically restrictive government regulations.

Hata's government has vowed to thrash out full-scale deregulatory measures before this year's summit meeting of the Group of Seven major industrialized nations as part of efforts to spur domestic demand and boost imports.

The session is scheduled to convene before a regular cabinet meeting on Tuesday morning, the top government spokesman told a news conference.

In addition to key cabinet ministers, the planned get-together will invite heads of ministries and agencies that dictate regulations, Kumagai said.

Participants will include Hata, Kumagai, Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa, Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii, International Trade and Industry Minister Eijiro Hata, Management and Coordination Agency chief Koshiro Ishida and Economic Planning Agency head Yoshio Terasawa.

The others will be heads of ministries of health and welfare, farm, transport, posts and telecommunications, construction, and home affairs, as well as the national land agency chief.

The head of the Fair Trade Commission will also attend, Kumagai said.

Watanabe Urges Coalition To Seek LDP's Cooperation

OW1405141394 Tokyo KYODO in English 1403 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Kuroiso, Tochigi Pref., May 14 KYODO—Former Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe urged the minority coalition government Saturday [14 May] to seek cooperation from the main opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to tide over the unstable political situation.

Watanabe, leader of the LDP's third largest faction, said in a lecture that the government of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata "should not hate the LDP and (should realize that) it cannot live without asking help of the LDP from the front entrance."

He apparently balked at coalition's attempt to lure the Social Democratic Party (SDP) to return to the coalition and pressed the government and the LDP leadership to promote cooperation between the LDP and the coalition.

"The cabinet, with a support of only one-third (members) in the House of Representatives, could not stand for the people's view," Watanabe said.

He said that there is the possibility that the LDP will propose a no-confidence motion against the cabinet following the Diet passage of the fiscal 1994 state budget.

In April, Watanabe threatened to leave the LDP in a bid to seek the premiership, hoping to gain possible backing from some of the coalition.

Despite the abortive bid for the premiership, he has not lost his aspiration for power, saying in Saturday's lecture "if there are more stages to push through my own principles, I will do so."

'Sources' Say G-7 Summit To Focus on Economic Growth

OW1405073194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0622 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—Economic discussions at the Group of Seven (G-7) summit to be held in Naples, Italy, in July will focus on ways of securing economic growth and employment, government sources said Saturday [14 May].

The agenda will also include aid to South Africa and Russia, ways of controlling money laundering in connection with drug trafficking, and trade and the environment, the sources said.

The agenda was agreed on at a recent meeting of representatives for leaders of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States, who will take part in the July 8-10 summit.

The sources said Japan is likely to face intense pressure during the discussions to expand its domestic demand and reduce its trade surplus.

To help mitigate the pressure regarding the trade surplus, Japan's ruling minority government of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata will have to make a hard political decision before the summit on proposed tax reforms as a pillar of measures to expand domestic demand, the sources said.

Specifically, the discussions are likely to center on additional fiscal measures and a relaxation of monetary restraints in Japan and Germany, where economic recovery has been slow, the sources said.

The U.S. will also be asked to cut its fiscal deficit as part of efforts to control inflation, they said.

Concerning employment, U.S. President Bill Clinton is expected to propose a global jobs creation program at the summit to deal with structural unemployment.

Regarding foreign aid, the summit is likely to agree to give coordinated aid to South Africa, now under black President Nelson Mandela, for its political stability, the sources said.

They also said the meeting is expected to agree on increased G-7 aid to Russia to help its transition to a market economy.

Government To Seek Enactment of Deregulation Bills

OW1405102894 Tokyo KYODO in English 1008 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—The government is aiming to enact a package of bills to revise 40 laws in order to relax economically restrictive government regulations during the current Diet session, government officials said Saturday [14 May].

The government will submit the package to the Diet after approving it next Friday, the officials said. The current Diet session ends on June 29.

The package is in line with economic stimulus measures announced last April and September.

The government has vowed to come up with full-scale deregulatory measures by the end of June as part of efforts to spur domestic demand and hence the nation's appetite for imports.

If enacted, 134 items of regulations will be abolished, 16 items will be relaxed and 27 items will be rationalized, the officials said.

Among the laws to be revised by the bills is one to abolish obligations to report to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) the establishment of an export and import association.

The officials said the government hopes the enactment of the bills will help revitalize activity in the private sector.

SDP Opposes Motion To Oust Committee Chairman

OW1405045194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0423 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Atami, Shizuoka Pref., May 14 KYODO—A Social Democratic Party (SDP) [of Japan—SDPJ] policy study group decided Saturday [14 May] to oppose a motion calling for the dismissal of House of Representatives Diet Steering Committee Chairman Keiwa Okuda, group members said.

The motion against Okuda was submitted to the lower chamber secretariat Friday by the largest opposition

Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), which has 206 members in the 511-seat lower chamber.

The LDP, which lost its 38-year grip on power last summer, is now stepping up a drive to take back power from the coalition government of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata, which was reduced to a minority government following the SDP's departure from the coalition last month.

Okuda is a member of Shinseitō [Japan Renewal Party], whose Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa has been acting as chief coalition strategist and is regarded as the prime force in sweeping Hata to power.

The SDP study group, called "Democrats" which has a parliamentary strength of 23 lower chamber seats, made the decision not to support the motion in a meeting of its legislators and local supporters in Atami, Shizuoka Prefecture.

Former SDP Chairman Makoto Tanabe told the meeting, "Allowing the LDP to depose the Diet Steering Committee chairman on the strength of the (large) number of legislators would amount to undercutting parliamentary democracy."

The LDP may not be able to push the motion through the lower chamber, as the group's decision to dissent may prompt other legislators to vote against it, political sources said.

The LDP's initial plan to formally table the motion on the floor of the lower chamber on Tuesday may be scrapped, they said.

The 74-member SDP is considered the swing vote in the lower house because neither the LDP nor the governing coalition, which controls 182 seats, single-handedly have a majority in the lower chamber.

The study group also decided to oppose another move by the LDP to submit a no-confidence motion against the Hata administration, the legislators said.

The group will instead become a driving spirit behind a move to establish a fresh coalition government by soliciting into its fold liberal legislators from the new party Sakigake [Harbinger], the Democratic Socialist Party, the Japan New Party as well as members of the LDP, they said.

The group will try to put together legislators from a wide political spectrum who can uphold their ideals of scaling down the self-defense forces, expanding Japan's non-combatant roles in U.N. peacekeeping operations, and shifting emphasis from direct to indirect and asset tax, they said.

MITI Official Says Restart of Framework Talks Unclear

OW1605063694 Tokyo KYODO in English 0611 GMT
16 May 94

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Japan and the United States have yet to decide if they will discuss resuming the trade framework talks during upcoming bilateral subcabinet-level consultations, a senior Japanese Trade Ministry official said Monday [16 May].

The May 24 high-level meeting in Washington is intended to discuss the bilateral cooperation in the environment and other global areas, Hideaki Kumano, vice international trade and industry minister, told a press conference.

Both parties are uncertain whether or not they will touch on sectoral trade issues in the meeting, over which the framework talks became stalled, Kumano said.

The framework talks have been deadlocked since the February meeting of then Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and U.S. President Bill Clinton.

The talks broke down when Tokyo rejected U.S. demands for Japan to introduce numerical targets in three priority fields of government procurement, insurance, and autos and auto parts, to measure American manufacturers' access to these markets.

Global topics to be taken up at the coming Washington meeting for bilateral cooperation are also covered under the framework talks launched in July 1993.

Article Links Nagano Comments, Historical Perceptions

OW1605073594 Tokyo KYODO in English 0706 GMT
16 May 94

[by Miu Oikawa Dieter]

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Recent remarks by a cabinet minister denying Japan's wrongdoing before and during World War II has reopened deep scars in Asia.

When Justice Minister Shigeto Nagano said the 1937 Nanjing massacre was a "fabrication" and that it was wrong to call Japan's invasion of Asian neighbors aggression, it also revived doubts about the way Japan perceives history, particularly its wartime role.

"The Japanese may often be confused about their history," said a passage in an editorial in THE PHILIPPINES DAILY INQUIRER.

Another Manila paper, today, expressed fear of living under the "spectral threat of a militarily resurgent Japan which hasn't learned one thing from its shameful history of aggression."

The South Korean and Chinese Governments also protested Nagano's remarks as distorting historical facts.

For the Japanese Government, Nagano's blunder occurred at an "unfortunate" time since the new administration of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata was expected to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, Morihiro Hosokawa, regarding Japan's wartime role and offer formal apologies for Japan's wartime atrocities.

Last summer Hosokawa became the first Japanese prime minister to use the words "aggression and colonial rule" in referring to Japan's actions before and during World War II.

But the 71-year-old Nagano, who had been first lieutenant in the Japanese Imperial Army and later chief of staff of the Ground Self-Defense Force, is the latest in a number of politicians to create an international uproar by the slip of the tongue regarding Japan's wartime actions.

Nagano resigned after only 10 days in office.

In 1986, then Education Minister Masayuki Fujio was dismissed by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for saying Koreans were partly to blame for Japan's 1910-1945 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula. In 1990, a lower house member, Shintaro Ishihara, said the story of the Nanjing massacre was made up by the Chinese.

China estimates that Japanese Imperial Army troops massacred more than 300,000 civilians following their invasion of then Chinese capital of Nanjing in December 1937. Japanese historians cite lower estimates of around 100,000.

"I think people of that generation truly believed what they said," said Roger Buckley, professor of history at International Christian University, about politicians who make remarks downplaying Japan's wartime role.

Buckley, while pointing out that formal apology is necessary, said he fears such comments by politicians will influence Japan's younger generation.

Education authorities have frequently been criticized, both at home and abroad, for not giving sufficient attention to teaching that period of history. Textbooks for use at schools also are subject to government approval.

A senior diplomat said the concept among the Japanese of the period from around late 1930s to World War II is fuzzy, while good history books about the era are also unavailable. That, said the official, is why university entrance exams hardly include any questions about the country's modern history.

But efforts are being made to ward off criticism about history teaching.

A foreign ministry-affiliated organization recently published "Japan in Modern History," which offers translations of history textbooks used in Japan's elementary and junior high schools, the first such attempt in Japan.

The books, published by the International Society for Educational Information, extracted and translated parts dealing with Japan's role in the world from the late 19th century through early 1900s from three textbooks each from elementary and junior high schools used since 1992 and 1993, respectively.

The three texts each account to about 70 percent of textbooks used by primary and junior high students in Japan, according to the institute.

The "Japan in Modern History" is also available in Chinese and Korean and the translations of high school textbooks are also on the way.

"By solely offering translations of the textbooks without giving any comments or analysis, people interested in Japanese textbooks can see for themselves how Japan is teaching modern history at schools," said Fumi Miyamoto, director of an institute which aims to boost mutual understanding among people everywhere.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Terusuke Terada, in distributing the English translations to foreign reporters, said the publication aims to show that, "we're seriously teaching our schoolchildren."

"I think its quite true... That in the early 1980s historical facts were not well reflected in school textbooks," Terada said. "But gradually the quality of textbooks has improved."

Two of the elementary school texts and all three junior high texts translated in the "Japan in Modern History" described the Nanjing massacre.

The institute plans to distribute the books to schools, book stores, local governments and local education boards in Japan while the Foreign Ministry will distribute them abroad, the institute said.

Police Say Chinese Mafia Control Illegal Entrants
OW1405103994 Tokyo KYODO in English 1005 GMT
14 May 94

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—Chinese Mafia bosses in Hong Kong and Taiwan are controlling the so-called "snake head" organization which smuggles Chinese workers into Japan, National Police Agency sources said Saturday [14 May].

The organization is well-commanded, with several executives supporting the boss. Chinese henchmen lure farmers and fishermen to work in Japan, the sources said.

In cases of Chinese illegally entering Japan in groups, only 18 in two groups arrived in 1990, but the number has sharply increased, to 396 in 14 groups in 1992 and 335 in seven groups in 1993.

This year, over 250 Chinese in eight groups have already been smuggled into Japan, including a group of nearly 100 that arrived in Shimane Prefecture on a freighter this week, they said.

The "snake head" organization arranges various methods for illegal entry, such as traveling hidden on fishing boats and freighters or with forged passports, they said.

After they arrive in Japan, residents from either China, Hong Kong or Taiwan or Japanese "yakuza" gangs guide the workers.

The illegal immigrants pay about 200,000 yen as security to gain entry, paying more after the attempt succeeds, the sources said.

The primary targets of the organization are farmers in suburban areas and fishermen working in aquaculture, and those who hope to work in Japan to make more money, they said.

"Snake head" members lure them with the promise of a safe and comfortable journey, but they are actually packed in the hold of freighters and are only given instant noodles twice a day, they said.

The organization sometimes holds the illegal entrants in Japan until they pay the remaining fee, or abandons them without giving them job they were promised, the sources said.

Uzbekistan President Arrives for 4-Day Visit

*OW1605084394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT
16 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Uzbekistan's President Islam Karimov arrived Monday [16 May] on a four-day visit for talks with Japanese Government and business leaders.

Karimov, 56, will meet with Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata on Tuesday evening after an audience with Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko in the morning, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Hata is expected to express Japan's interest in securing stability in Central Asia and voice support for Uzbekistan's reform efforts, the officials said.

Supporting Uzbekistan's reform efforts is important since the country has the largest population in Central Asia.

Hata is also likely to tell Karimov that Japan is interested in helping solve environmental problems surrounding the Aral Sea. He will also call for expanding personnel exchanges between Japan and Uzbekistan.

The two leaders are also expected to discuss international affairs.

During Karimov's visit, Japan will pledge cultural grant-in-aid, humanitarian aid and technical cooperation to Uzbekistan, the officials said.

Officials accompanying the Uzbek leader include Deputy Prime Minister Otkir Sultanov, who is also minister of foreign economic relations, and Foreign Minister Saidmukhtar Saidqasymov.

Karimov will visit the western Japan cities of Kyoto and Osaka before leaving for home Thursday.

North Korea

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Fuel Rod Replacement

*SK1405154794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528
GMT 14 May 94*

[“DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Reiterates DPRK's Stand on Replacement of Fuel Rods”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry today answered a question put by KCNA regarding the beginning of the replacement of fuel rods at the 5 megawatt experimental nuclear power station.

He said:

As is known, the replacement of fuel rods has begun at our 5 megawatt experimental nuclear power station according to its operation plan.

This refueling is part of the undertakings to normalize our peaceful nuclear activities.

As we have clarified time and again, we could not freeze the operation of the graphite moderated reactor system for an indefinite period, incurring economic losses, since the prospect of implementation of the DPRK-USA agreement on converting the graphite moderated reactor system to a light water reactor system became dim as a result of the abortion of the third round of talks.

Moreover, the replacement of fuel rods at the 5 megawatt experimental nuclear power station could not be delayed any longer in view of its technical safety.

That is why we sent a telex message to the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] on April 19 informing it of our replacement plan in advance and requesting it to observe it and promptly take necessary measures for the replacement of fuel rods.

Later, we sent telex messages to the agency on four occasions, repeatedly requesting it to take relevant measures including the removal of seals for a smooth operation of the facilities. And we agreed to all the demands of the agency with regard to its observation, except for the selection and preservation of the fuel rods, a matter

which is beyond our unique status, and issued in good time entry visas to the agency's inspectors.

Moreover, we allowed, as an exception, inspection activities for the continuity of safeguards requested by the Secretariat of the agency and even an "additional inspection" which it described as an "uncompleted inspection" during its inspection in March, taking into consideration the fact that the United States withdrew the precondition of "exchange of special envoys between the North and the South of Korea" which it had insisted on.

The Secretariat of the agency, however, persistently avoided sending a group of inspectors on unreasonable pretexts and did not take necessary measures for the replacement of fuel rods. Under such conditions, we had no other choice but to remove seals and start taking out fuel rods for safety reasons.

In this connection, we notified the agency that the whole course of the replacement of fuel rods would be placed under a strict watch of the agency's cameras.

All this was motivated by our utmost sincerity to prove the non-diversion of the replaced fuel rods to non-peaceful purposes and demonstrate the uprightness of our nuclear activities.

It is self-evident that such inspection activities falling under the categories of routine and ad hoc inspections as selection and preservation of some of the fuel rods can never be allowed in view of our unique status following a temporary suspension of the effectuation of our declared withdrawal from the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

To select and preserve some of the fuel rods at this juncture means to take samples. This is an inequitable attitude ignoring our present unique status which excludes ad hoc inspection, and a prejudiced, unreasonable demand blindly casting "suspicion" on the DPRK.

We have already clearly notified the IAEA that we will contain all the spent fuel under strict surveillance of the IAEA and fully allow the IAEA to measure it when the nuclear issue is settled between the DPRK and the USA.

It is hardly understandable for the IAEA Secretariat to insist on selecting and preserving some of the fuel now, though it will be able to get the most correct results if it measures all the fuel at that time.

This makes us suspect that the IAEA Secretariat is not interested in the measurement of the fuel rods but is seeking the political purpose of gradually undermining our unique status under the cloak of measurement.

In its report on the results of the inspection in March at the Board of Governors of the IAEA and the United Nations Security Council, the Secretariat said it was "indispensable" to wind up the "incomplete inspection activities" at the radiochemical laboratory. So, we

allowed them and now the Secretariat says it is "indispensable" to select and preserve fuel rods. This proves that there is no credibility in the attitude of the Secretariat.

This makes us conclude that the Secretariat's demand for selecting and preserving fuel rods at this juncture is aimed at fabricating another "inconsistency" which was one of the root causes of our withdrawal from the NPT and justifying its partiality toward the DPRK.

In view of our unique status, we are only obliged to provide the continuity of safeguards through the verification of the non-diversion of nuclear material, not the verification of the completeness and correctness of the initial inventory.

Though we decided to strictly contain the fuel rods and put them under the control of the agency, some quarters of the United States are now spreading the rumor that we are changing the fuel rods to extract plutonium enough for the manufacture of four or five nuclear bombs. This is quite contradictory to the fact and cannot be construed otherwise than a sinister intention to intensify pressure on the DPRK under the pretext of refueling.

Actually, refueling is taking place under the watch of the cameras installed by the agency. So, there is no ground to worry about the diversion of the replaced fuel rods for another purpose.

Now some quarters are contending that if we stopped and put off refueling, the problem of observation might be solved. This is, however, an unrealistic speculation that does not take into account the characteristics of the technical safety of our experimental atomic power plant.

If refueling is stopped midway, it may cause a new danger in the view of safety.

But we think that since refueling has just begun, there still remain possibilities to resolve the problem.

We proposed to the agency negotiations for an agreement on practical matters related to the presence at the replacement of fuel rods along with complicated outstanding issues with it.

The solution to the issue depends on the attitude of the agency.

If the agency persist in its unreasonable demand, ignoring our unavoidable conditions regarding the replacement of the fuel rods, the issue would become more complicated.

We will as ever make every possible effort for a fair and fundamental solution to the nuclear issue.

More on Announcement

*SK1405155594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535
GMT 14 May 94*

["Replacement of Fuel Rods of 5 Megawatt Nuclear Power Station Begins"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea said the replacement of fuel rods has begun at the 5 megawatt experimental nuclear power station according to its operation plan.

Answering to a question put by KCNA, he said this refueling is part of the undertakings to normalize our peaceful nuclear activities and it could not be delayed any longer in view of its technical safety.

The Secretariat of the agency persistently avoided sending a group of inspectors on unreasonable pretexts and did not take necessary measures for the replacement of fuel rods. Under such conditions, we had no other choice but to remove seals and start taking out fuel rods for safety reasons, he said, and went on:

Though we decided to strictly contain the fuel rods and put them under the control of the agency, some quarters of the United States are now spreading the rumor that we are changing the fuel rods to extract plutonium enough for the manufacture of four or five nuclear bombs. This is quite contradictory to the fact and cannot be construed otherwise than a sinister intention to intensify pressure on the DPRK under the pretext of refueling.

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We will as ever make every possible effort for a fair and fundamental solution to the nuclear issue.

Daily Warns Against 'War Preparations' With Foreign Forces

*SK1405051094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452
GMT 14 May 94*

["Arms Buildup Targeted Against Fellow Countrymen"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)—The Kim Yong-sam group is blaring that it will "additionally introduce" latest-type weapons under the pretext of "establishing a stronger security posture" and stage as scheduled all the war gambles including the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, not reducing their scale.

Commenting on this, a NODONG SINMUN analyst today says:

The reckless arms buildup of the Kim Yong-sam group and its war preparations to invade the North are unpardonable treacheries to plunge the fellow countrymen into the scourge of a nuclear war, in confrontation with them as a war servant of outside forces.

In stepping up arms buildup and war gambles under the pretext of "establishing a security posture" and carrying the situation on the Korean peninsula to a dangerous phase of war, the Kim Yong-sam group seeks to stay in power with the armed backing of the master, leaving South Korea under U.S. domination. The Kim Yong-sam group is a pack of bellicose elements who are racing headlong along the road of confrontation and war against fellow countrymen, in order to be "protected" by the U.S. military industrial complexes in reward for the fabulous profits ensured them which are trying to sell more weapons by increasing the tensions at any cost.

Our fellow countrymen who hold dear the dignity of the nation and love peace will never pardon those who hold personal ease and interests of outside forces dearer than the interests and destiny of the nation and do not hesitate to impose the holocaust of nuclear war upon the nation.

The Korean people and People's Army will sternly punish the South Korean puppets, if they attempt to do harm to fellow countrymen in league with foreign forces.

IAEA, U.S. Criticized on Japan's 'Plutonium Concealment'

*SK1405050394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447
GMT 14 May 94*

["Nuclear Culprit Caught Red-handed"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)—70 kg of unregistered plutonium in pure powder was discovered recently at a reactor of the Tokai nuclear fuel plant of Japan.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today brands this case as a product of conspiracy among Japan, the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] which had carried out its inspection and the United States which had manipulated the IAEA.

The news analyst says:

The hiding of plutonium by Japan shows there is a grave problem in IAEA inspections and nuclear non-proliferation.

The hypocrisy of Japan, a double-dealer, has been stripped naked and its wild ambition to become a nuclear power exposed as a stark fact.

It has been proved that the Japanese Government's persistent pressure on the DPRK over the "nuclear issue" was a despicable drama to conceal its criminal nuclear arms development.

Facts clearly show Japan is a culprit who deliberately violated the Non-proliferation Treaty.

The plutonium concealment also causes grave doubt as to the impartiality of IAEA inspections.

The IAEA had said the nuclear facilities of Japan were under its strict inspections, but had never reported that there was a problem.

While closing its eye to Japan concealing a large amount of plutonium, the IAEA has faked up "suspicion of nuclear programme" of the DPRK and framed every conceivable intrigues to have "sanctions" taken at the United Nations organisation. This is an act contrary to the basic mission of the IAEA and the culmination of its application of a double standard.

This eloquently proves that the IAEA is rather used as a shameful political tool of the superpower than performing its duty and mission.

The United States is also involved in the problem. The U.S. Government, aware of Japan's concealment of plutonium, has kept silence and connived at Japan's nuclear development.

It is shameless of the United States to hurl mud at the peaceful nuclear activities of the DPRK that offer no problem and threaten it with the use of arms such as "preemptive strike" while keeping mum about Japan's concealment of plutonium, a big problem.

This shows the United States does not intend to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons but is using the nuclear issue for a sinister political purpose.

Japan must frankly open to the public the whole amount of plutonium it has stockpiled in secrecy and give up the nuclear armament programme.

The IAEA must observe the principle of impartiality in accordance with its mission.

The United States must refrain from using the nuclear issue for a sinister political purpose against the DPRK and from applying the double standard.

Daily Accuses ROK of 'Stepping Up' Nuclear Development

*SK1605103094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004
GMT 16 May 94*

["Reasonable Protest Against Nuclear Criminals"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)—The protest of the inhabitants of Yangsan County, South Kyongsang Province, South Korea, against the projected construction of a nuclear waste dump is entirely just and can never be incriminated, declares NODONG SINMUN today.

When the county people rose in a powerful struggle against the development of nuclear weapons and the construction of the nuclear waste dump by the puppet clique on the 12th and 13th of May, the puppets ruthlessly cracked down upon the protesters and touched off a wave of arrest targeted at those who led the protest.

The news analyst says:

It is the Kim Yong-sam group that must be brought to justice in South Korea, the group that has introduced U.S. nuclear weapons and, as if it were not enough, is stepping up its own criminal nuclear development to impose a nuclear scourge upon the nation and is bringing sufferings to the people by dumping nuclear waste at random.

The puppets, themselves being the criminals, are brutally suppressing the people in the anti-nuke struggle. This is a shameless and outrageous fascist violence, which reminds us of a thief crying "stop thief!"

The Kim Yong-sam clique must immediately stop developing nuclear weapons and dumping nuclear waste and step down as demanded by the people.

CPRF Denounces U.S., ROK for Military Exercises

*SK1405045294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422
GMT 14 May 94*

["CPRF Denounces War Exercises of U.S. and S. Korean Puppets"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)—The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued an information on Friday denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for frequently staging reckless military exercises and committing provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Entering May, the South Korean puppets have staged large-scale manoeuvres socalled "combined tactical exercises for the first half of the year" involving the three services in an area near the military demarcation line (MDL). They have also reinforced Armed Forces and fired bullets and shells there, perpetrating military provocations almost every day.

The information bitterly denounces these moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets as an intolerable crime challenging pointblank the desire and efforts of the Korean nation to avert the danger of a nuclear war and open a new phase of the peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

It says:

The South Korean bellicose elements made public a war plan against the North they had worked out together with the United States, and have massively introduced latest-type combat equipment from the U.S. they have also massed the puppet Armed Forces in areas near the MDL and committed military provocations, threatening "a tough counteraction" and "retaliation" against the North. This indicates that their belligerent moves have reached a very dangerous stage.

We want peace. But we are not afraid of war. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets had better act with discretion, clearly mindful that if they dare ignite another war, they would have to pay dearly for it.

Daily Views 1969 Nixon-Sato 'Secret Nuclear Agreement'

*SK1605045894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442
GMT 16 May 94*

["Foolish Moves Inviting Disaster"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the secret nuclear agreement signed by Nixon and Sato on November 21, 1969.

With the agreement disclosed recently, the false and deceptive nature of Japan's "three non-nuclear principles" has been dragged into the light of day, the analyst says, and continues:

One year after Japan adopted "the three non-nuclear principles" it allowed the introduction into and passage through Japan of U.S. nuclear weapons.

It is to convert Japan into a nuclear power with the connivance and cooperation of the United States that the Japanese ruling circles have left Japan as a nuclear base of the United States.

Today Japan is accelerating nuclear armament behind the curtain of "the three non-nuclear principles." This is not merely suspicion. It has reached a danger line in actuality.

As the recently exposed concealment of plutonium at the Tokai nuclear fuel factory shows, Japan has stepped up nuclear armament, keeping a large quantity of plutonium in concealment.

Japan can turn into a nuclear power any moment.

Japan, however, is now charging the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with "the nuclear issue." This reminds us of a thief afraid of his own shadow and shows Japan's shamelessness.

It is a mockery of the Japanese people and the international community for the Japanese reactionaries to advertise the "three non-nuclear principles."

The Japanese reactionaries had better act with discretion, clearly mindful that such acts of theirs as leaving the Japanese territory as a nuclear base of the United States and pushing ahead with the nuclear armament are foolish acts which will result in bringing a nuclear disaster to Japan again.

Daily Says Peace Agreement Will Settle Nuclear Issue

*SK1405101494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006
GMT 14 May 94*

["Just Overture for Durable Peace on Korean Peninsula"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today describes the DPRK's proposal for replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and establishing a new peace arrangement as a timely and realistic measure to settle the nuclear and other acute issues on the Korean peninsula and open a new phase in the improvement of DPRK-USA relations and inter-Korean relations.

The paper says in a by-lined article:

To remove military confrontation and the danger of war and preserve peace on the Korean peninsula is a vital question related to the peaceful reunification of Korea and the future destiny of the Korean people and a main key to the preservation of peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

Due to the reckless illegalities of the United States, a signatory to the Armistice Agreement, military confrontation remains and the danger of a new war is increasing on the Korean peninsula.

The United States is trying its hardest to stifle the DPRK with strength over its "nuclear issue" while wantonly violating the Armistice Agreement.

The DPRK and the United States are signatories to the Armistice Agreement. Therefore, hostile relations

between them cannot be removed nor can rapprochement be achieved without replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and establishing a new peace arrangement.

A glance at the existing truce arrangement justifies an early realization of the DPRK's peace overture. The present truce arrangement is a legal and institutional mechanism to check arms buildup and military confrontation, stabilise the situation and preserve peace on the Korean peninsula. But it fails to play its role as such today.

After the collapse of the East-West cold war structure and the equilibrium of strength, the United States, acting the "only superpower," is shipping large quantities of military equipment to South Korea in broad daylight and becoming more undisguised in its military threat to the DPRK, a signatory to the Armistice Agreement, in an effort to stifle it. This means that the United States has unilaterally and totally abrogated the Korean Armistice Agreement it signed in the name of the United Nations, and nullified the provisions of the agreement.

The United States must discard the anachronistic confrontation concept and war psychology and accede to the DPRK-proposed negotiations for peace.

Daily Denounces Discovery of Plutonium in Japan
SK1505090494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851
GMT 15 May 94

["Japan's Nuclear Ambition Dragged Into the Open"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the recent discovery of 70 kilograms of pure plutonium enough for the manufacture of nine nuclear bombs at reactors of the fissionable material producing processes in the Tokaimura Atomic Industrial Centre, Japan.

The analyst says:

Japan has never let a chance pass by without saying the production and stockpile of a large quantity of plutonium in the country were for "a peaceful purpose" and it would not lead to the conversion of Japan into a nuclear power. It has also boastfully claimed that it is "a model" in accepting inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency. But it was fully revealed this time that all this was a lie.

The analyst continues:

Pretending to open to the public the amount of stockpiled plutonium, Japan has concealed a part of it. This proves that it has invariably stepped up the design to turn itself into a nuclear power under the cloak of "a peaceful purpose."

Broad public circles of the world have considered that Japan's stockpile of plutonium more than necessary is related to its design to become a nuclear power.

The Japanese authorities are now clamouring about "investigation" and "removal of misgivings." This is, however, a belated excuse.

Japan's nuclear design remains unchanged. It is racing headlong toward nuclear armament.

Its nuclear armament poses a serious threat to the peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

NODONG SINMUN Says Japan Wants To 'Dominate Korea'

SK1605044994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437
GMT 16 May 94

["NODONG SINMUN on Japan's Aggressive Design"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)—Foolish is the design of the Japanese authorities to dominate Korea and the rest of Asia again, declares NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article Sunday.

Noting that the Japanese ruling circles are now making haste with the preparations for "security emergency legislation arrangements," the article says:

"The security emergency legislation arrangements" mean the enactment of a wartime law which would allow Japan to take part in the war immediately after the United States started it in Korea.

This is a dangerous move to lay a legal foundation for overseas aggression and, on this basis, stage a military comeback to Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries are scheming reinvasion of Korea, availing themselves of the tension mounting on the Korean peninsula due to the U.S. policy of stifling the DPRK. They are now crying for "the security of Japan," while spreading the rumor that a war will be started by the North in Korea in no time. This is aimed at drumming up support from the Japanese people for the enactment of the wartime law.

Their intention to enact the wartime law is related to their dominationist, aggressive design not only on Korea but also on the rest of Asia.

They seek to dispatch their aggression forces to Korea and any other regions of Asia under the pretext of "emergency" by formulating the law.

Though dozens of years have passed since the end of World War II, the Japanese reactionaries have not yet honestly reflected on their past crimes and apologized for them, because they remain captive to the ambition to dominate Korea and other Asian nations again.

If Japan choose aggression and war again, failing to draw a lesson from their defeat in the past, it would suffer a more miserable defeat.

Hanminjon Claims Japan Attempting To Become Nuclear Power

SK1405103094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) published a letter on May 9 exposing the truth behind the fast breeder reactor "Monju" of Japan, a Seoul-based radio Voice of National Salvation reported.

It said:

What Japan seeks in its nuclear design is not to merely join "the nuclear group" but become a nuclear power. The way of achieving this goal is to develop destructive devices in secrecy and, at the same time, produce and stockpile large quantities of fissionable materials behind the "non-nuclear" curtain. Japan sees the decisive key to the fulfilment of its nuclear design in importing large quantities of plutonium and developing a fast breeder reactor which can breed the imported plutonium.

The Japanese authorities started the development of the prototype reactor "Monju" with the investment of 600 billion yen in 1985 and began charging "Monju" with plutonium as its nuclear fuel in June, 1992, and finally put it into full-dress operation on April 5 this year, despite repeated accidents.

Not content with this, Japan plans to enter "the age of a full-scale fast breeder reactor" by developing a conventional reactor through the stage of a demonstration reactor.

As for the fast breeder reactor whose development the Japanese authorities are hastening, it has been scrapped in most countries because its safety and economic advantage have not been guaranteed in the world. Worse still, "Monju" is a time bomb fatally fraught with three factors of dangerous accidents.

Japan has already developed a destructive device which can explode in a one-ten millionth of a second and then started the development of a super-high speed destructive device which can explode in a one-one hundred millionth of a second long ago.

So, the operation of "Monju" which can breed plutonium 1.3 times the amount of the charged materials means a leap in the conversion of Japan into a nuclear power.

Japan's development of the fast breeder reactor and its surfacing as a nuclear power which pose a great nuclear threat to Asia and the rest of the world can never be allowed, the letter said, and continued:

The Japanese ruling quarters must draw a lesson from Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the nuclear victims, renounce the design to become a nuclear power, stop the operation of "Monju" and promptly give up the mass production and stockpile of plutonium.

The United States must direct efforts to checking Japan's moves to become a nuclear power, feeling fully responsible for the fact that it offered to Japan an excuse for nuclear armament, groundlessly charging the DPRK with "nuclear arms development," and connived at Japan's nuclear development.

Hanminjon calls on the governments, political parties and organizations of the Asian-Pacific nations and other countries of the world hoping for denuclearization and peace and international organizations to invigorate the struggle for checking Japan's scheme to become a nuclear power.

Chongnyon Protests 'Unjustifiable Crackdown' by Japanese

SK1605114994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)—Representatives of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on May 12 called at political parties and organisations of Japan and conducted a request campaign regarding the unjustifiable crackdown on the Osaka prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon and its branches by the Japanese police authorities.

The vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, Paek Han-ki, visited the Japan Trade Union Confederation (Rengo) and met the director of its people's movement department requesting the confederation to conduct positive activities so that the Japanese Government may change its Korea policy and immediately stop restriction and suppression of Chongnyon.

Director of the international department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon Kim Tae-hui and other representatives of Chongnyon visited the new party Sakigake headquarters and requested the director of the international department of the party to take a measure against the incident and cooperate with them.

Representatives of the central headquarters of Chongnyon on May 11 and 12 called at the Japan Renewal Party and the Japan New Party and conducted a request campaign, and officials of the Osaka prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan protested against the unjust suppression by the police authorities.

SKNDF Manifesto Urges 'Nationwide Anti-U.S. Struggle'

SK1405032494 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 12 May 94

[Text] According to the Seoul-based Voice of National Salvation, the Central Committee of the South Korean

National Democratic Front [SKNDF] on May 10 issued a manifesto on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, calling on the South Korean people of various strata to rise in the nationwide anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

We appeal to all the fellow countrymen:

Fellow countrymen, 14 years ago, our people suffered a terrible disaster in Kwangju owing to the United States. The entire city turned into a city of blood, all the streets were covered with corpses, and all the streams inside the city were running with blood. That was Kwangju in May.

So many innocent people were shot dead by the airborne special warfare force driven by the United States, were crushed to death by their armored vehicles, and stabbed with their swords.

Even before the disappearance of this grudge, the cursed United States is bringing a horrible nuclear holocaust upon our people and our nation.

Finding fault with the North's nuclear issue in a groundless manner, the United States has expanded its nuclear strategic commotions step by step. Now, it has even announced a blunt plan for a war of northward aggression and is staging a hectic war exercise on the sea and ground, and in the air with the introduction of massive war means, like Patriots, and the armed forces of aggression close to South Korea and the Korean peninsula, driving the situation to a phase of war. This is naked expression of the aggressive design of the United States which aims to sacrifice our people and nation in a nuclear war to realize its strategic goal.

Using the South Korean-U.S. cooperative system of countering the North's so-called nuclear issue as bait, the United States grasped \$5 billion and put an end to 6 million South Korean farmers' lives by enforcing the opening of rice market. Now, it is scheming to make undue profits worth billions of dollars by opening South Korea's weapons market while babbling about countering the arms buildup of the so-called nuclear threat from the North.

The United States is running amuck in putting pressure on the North, even going through the United Nations in a bid to open the way out for U.S. war industrial complexes that are facing marketing difficulties with the end of the cold war and in order to revive the sluggish U.S. economy by turning our country's land into a nuclear war theater and by sacrificing our nation in a nuclear war.

Do you see the evil intention of Wall Street! How can we permit this if we are to call ourselves descendants whose hearts throb with the blood of the Korean race? It is deplorable and heart-breaking to see a nation divided into two to live in such a condition for almost half a century without achieving reunification. Worse still, why must we endure a nuclear holocaust forced upon us by yankees from across the ocean?

Was there any time in the long history of our nation that we had to experience such a heart-breaking crisis of national suffering? Our people can never become an object of exploitation, nor can our nation be sacrificed in a nuclear war. Now is the time that all the people must rise in a struggle to regain national sovereignty.

Our nation must determinedly rise in a struggle to get the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons fraught with nuclear holocaust withdrawn from South Korea and to smash U.S. pressure to open the rice and weapons markets. Let us all put an end to the colonial rule and intervention of the U.S. imperialists and retake the sovereignty of the nation with the nationwide anti-U.S. struggle. Smashing the U.S. imperialists' war maneuvers and defending the peace on the Korean peninsula are a vital question directly linked with our nation's fate.

Patriot missiles are not for defense but for a war gamble. Let us audaciously carry out a struggle to withdraw the Patriot missiles that support a nuclear war. The U.S. arms buildup and the Team Spirit exercise are aimed at kindling the flame of war on this land. Let all fellow countrymen who love peace and value the nation rise in a struggle to deter the U.S. scheme to buildup arms, to suspend the Team Spirit exercise, and to smash the U.S. imperialists' war maneuvers.

Leaving intact the Kim Yong-sam clique which is parasitic on the chin of the United States, our people and nation would not be able to avoid a calamity. Let us all overthrow Kim Yong-sam, the arch traitor to the nation, who has reduced South Korea to a colony and a nuclear forward base of the United States and which schemes to ignite a nuclear war in this land, and realize the sovereignty of the nation.

Today's dark situation calls on the popular masses from all walks of life to rise in an anti-U.S. struggle. The patriotic popular masses of all classes who want to live independently and peacefully should spring up to the plaza of anti-U.S. struggle for independence so as to defend our nation regardless of whether they are the haves or have-nots, whether they are atheists or not, or whether they live in Cholla Province or Kyongsang Province.

With the spirit of the May Uprising, let us all stamp out U.S. intervention and domination from this land and open the new road for independence, democracy, and reunification in a grand anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

KCNA Reports Achievements in Underground Resources Survey

*SK1505081894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803
GMT 15 May 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA)—May 15 is the day of geological prospecting in Korea.

The working people in this domain are significantly greeting their holiday with sizable achievements.

The state has directed sustained efforts to geological prospecting for tapping underground resources for the development of the national economy.

According to Chu Kil-chun, vice-director of the underground resources survey department of the Ministry of Natural Resources Development, the deposits tapped last year were 8.7 times the plan in coal, 1.5 times in non-ferrous metal and rare metal ores and 1.3 times in nonmetallic minerals.

Yanggang and Chagang Provinces, northern inland areas of the country, discovered abundant gold deposits.

Yanggang Province found out a promising coal field, which will make it possible to meet the province's demand for coal by itself.

A coal field of more than 130 million tons was discovered in the depths of the existing coal mines in Anju area, South Pyongan Province.

Meanwhile, prospecting corps have discovered boron, gypsum, apatite, silica, zirconium and other underground resources in different places.

Radio Says U.S. Attempting To 'Ignite' Nuclear War

SK1605111594 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0815 GMT 16 May 94

[Unattributed talk: "The United States Is Bringing Dark Clouds of Nuclear War"]

[Text] The U.S. policy of strong power [kangkwon chongchaek] to crush our Republic under the pretext of the nuclear issue has reached an extreme pitch.

The U.S. hardline conservative forces said if we do not comprehensively implement the safeguards accord, they would not exclude a possibility of taking military steps against us. Thus, they are attempting to ignite the fuse of a nuclear war.

The U.S. military leaders, whenever they found an opportunity, made violent remarks that with a view to blocking North Korean nuclear arms development, they would be ready to make a venture even for starting a war, that the United States would advance along the road of applying pressure on North Korea, including taking sanctions, by getting rid of the diplomatic method, and that they would not exclude the possibility of a preemptive military attack on North Korea.

Amid such violent remarks, the U.S. warmongers are attempting to work out a plot [kyechaegul kkumigo issumnida] to ignite a fire hazard for the northward war of aggression—the nuclear war—by frequently visiting South Korea.

U.S. Defense Secretary Perry, who flew to South Korea on 19 April, decided to resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise—a nuclear war exercise—in November this year with the South Korean puppets, and to take joint military measures in order to block the North's so-called nuclear threat. This is a practical example of such an attempt by the U.S. warmongers.

Today the U.S. armed forces are being constantly reinforced around the Korean peninsula. As has already been known, the United States brought numerous military equipment, including Patriot missiles—mass lethal weapons—together with several hundred troops, Stinger missiles, and ultramodern offensive helicopters, Apaches, into South Korea. Besides, the United States deployed many combat warships including carriers in the sea zones close to the Korean peninsula.

In addition, the U.S. military authorities are pushing ahead with a new aggressive war plan to deploy the U.S. mainland-based 600,000 aggressive troops including two Marine Corps divisions, 200-odd warships, and 1,600-odd airplanes on the Korean peninsula within 80 days in an emergency. Moreover, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are staging northward aggressive aerial war exercises each day by mobilizing and deploying numerous overseas-based fighter planes and lethal weapons in South Korea. They are constantly committing aerial reconnaissance activities against the northern half of the Republic. This is indeed an alarming military move that can be seen only on the eve of war.

By kicking off a row on the pretext of our nuclear issue, the U.S. imperialists reinforced armed forces on a large-scale, and are straining the situation to an extreme pitch while staging various northward aggressive war exercises. This is intended to crush [apsal] our nation militarily and gain supremacy in the Asia-Pacific region.

Prompted by such intentions, the U.S. imperialists are trying to ignite the fuse of war on the Korean peninsula by all means. Because of the reckless U.S. policy of strong power, the dark clouds of nuclear war are, in actuality, rushing into the Korean peninsula, and the U.S. imperialists' military threat to the Asia-Pacific region is increasing furthermore.

The prevailing situation demands that the people in the Asia-Pacific region resolutely smash the U.S. arms buildup maneuvers. The United States must squarely look at the trend of the time. It should act with discretion.

Those who play with fire are doomed to be burned by the fire they ignited. The U.S. imperialists should not ignore the demand of our people and the world's progressive people aspiring to independence and peace. They must immediately stop arms buildup and new war provocation maneuvers. If the U.S. imperialists ignite the flames of nuclear war at last defying strong protests and denunciation by our people and peaceloving people of the world, the rascals will not be able to evade a bitter miserable defeat.

The U.S. imperialists must be keenly aware of this, and must act with discretion.

PRC Politburo Member Meets Publishing Delegation

SK1605035494 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2300 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] Comrade Li Tieying, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and state councillor, on 10 May met our country's publishing delegation led by Yi Pong-su, director of the DPRK General Bureau of Press.

In the meeting, Comrade Li Tieying stressed that the China-DPRK friendship is not an ordinary one but a militant one forged with blood. He said he wholeheartedly wish that the DPRK people achieve a bigger achievement in socialist construction under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Comrade Li Tieying wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

Also present at the meeting was Chu Chang-chun, our country's ambassador to China.

Premier Kang Meets Indian Communist Party

SK1405051794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)—Kang Song-san, Politburo member of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, met and had a friendly talk at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Friday with a delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) led by Jyoti Basu, Politburo member of the Party Central Committee and prime minister of the West Bengal State, on a visit to the DPRK.

The head of the delegation said that the Korean people, who defeated the two imperialisms under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, have made great achievements in the building of socialism, which is an encouragement to them.

He said the U.S. imperialists are raising a hue and cry over the "nuclear issue" of the DPRK, but an absolute majority of the world's people are not believing it.

"We are convinced that whatever plot the imperialists may hatch up they cannot block the socialist progress of the Korean people who are united in one mind around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il," he added.

Foreign Minister Sends Greetings to Caricom Conference

SK1505091794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0855 GMT 15 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA)—Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to the 20th Caricom [Caribbean Common Market] conference of foreign ministers.

Noting that over the past 20 years, the Caricom conference of foreign ministers has made a great contribution to further strengthening solidarity and cooperation among the Caribbean nations and building a Caribbean Community Free, peaceful and prospering, the message said:

Today the United States and other dominationist forces are obstructing the independent development of developing countries and small nations. This requires the tightening of the bonds of solidarity and cooperation among the Caribbean nations.

We express firm solidarity with the efforts of the Caribbean countries for countering a new international challenge and building an independent and prospering community.

As you know, the situation of the Korean peninsula has become strained due to outcries of the United States and some other quarters over "nuclear suspicion."

Availing myself of this opportunity, in the belief that you, in discussing major international issues, will pay due attention to the acute situation of the Korean peninsula, too, I am sending the recently published memorandum of the DPRK Foreign Ministry in the hope of promoting your understanding of the nuclear issue in the Korean peninsula.

The message sincerely hopes that the conference will successfully discuss all the items on the agenda and score a fine fruition.

Cambodian Leader Sends Letter Supporting DPRK Stance

SK1405050194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)—Cambodian King Norodom Sihanouk sent a letter to the embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Phnom Penh on May 7 supporting the statement released by the DPRK Foreign Ministry on April 28 calling for the replacement of the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement and for a peace arrangement.

The letter declared that the Cambodian people affirm full and eternal support for the independent, peaceful and most patriotic policy advanced by His Excellency Generalissimo Kim Il-song, the respected great leader.

It said it is high time that the armistice agreement signed 40 odd years ago was replaced with a genuine, lasting peace one which definitely guarantees a durable peace and security on the Korean peninsula in actuality.

Officials Attend Meeting at Kanggye Power Station

SK1605100794 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 10 May 94

[Excerpts] A report meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance and the start of operation of Kanggye Youth Power Station was held on the spot.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and responsible secretary of the Chagang Provincial party Committee as well as chairman of the Chagang Provincial People's Committee; functionaries concerned; and employees of the power station.

In the meeting, Comrade Yon Hyong-muk delivered a congratulatory message from the WPK Central Committee to the working class and functionaries of Kanggye Youth Power Station. [passage omitted]

Yang Un-sik, primary-level party secretary of Kanggye Youth Power Station, made a commemorative report. [passage omitted]

Kim Chong-il Receives Greetings From Foreign Leaders

SK1405045994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)—Messages of greetings came to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from General Secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India Indrajit Gupta and Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Polish League of Communists "Proletariat" Zbigniew Wiktor on the occasion of the day of the Korean People's Army [KPA] (April 25).

They wish the officers and men of the KPA success in their efforts for defending the gains of socialism and the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and further increasing the nation's defence capacity under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings also from the Central Committee of the October 8 Revolutionary Movement of Brazil and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) on the occasion.

Industries Fulfill Half Year Economic Plan

SK1405103594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)—The first half year plan has been fulfilled in different units of the national economy in Korea.

According to data available, 15 factories and enterprises under the Pyongyang municipal general bureau of garment industry had carried out their first half year assignments as of April 10, followed by scores of units nationwide.

Many factories and enterprises under the general bureau which had carried out daily, ten-day and monthly quotas at above 150 percent from the beginning of the year, have overfulfilled their plans by above 40 percent, while raising the quality of all products up to the standard.

Several industrial establishments in Kaesong municipality including the export fancywork factory, too, carried out their first half year plans two months ahead of schedule. Especially, the Kaesong export fancywork factory and the Kaesong confectionery factory more than doubled their production efficiency by introducing advanced embroidery technique and a new plastic machine.

Undong and Taeyudong mines have also fulfilled their assignments for the first half of the year on all indices and are now speeding up production with the goal of carrying out their yearly plans far ahead of schedule.

The Koksan disabled soldiers pharmaceutical plant carried out its first half year assignment three months ahead of schedule.

Besides, the Samsu forestry station, the Pyongchon bag factory and many other units have fulfilled their plans for the first six months of this year ahead of the set time.

Military Sources Report Aerial War Exercises

SK1505085594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 15 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets staged provocative joint air war exercises against the Northern half of Korea on Thursday [12 May] and Friday [13 May] in the skies above Oeyon islet, Yongwol, Pochon and Chinchon of South Korea, according to military sources.

Overseas-based flying groups and hundreds of fighter-bombers, assault planes, observation and reconnaissance planes belonging to the U.S. Airforce in South Korea and the puppet Airforce were mobilized in the exercises which were aimed at examining the capability of surprising strikes at targets in the depth of the Northern half of Korea under condition of electronic jamming and feasibility of unified command of flying groups of different types by early warning plane.

In another development, the South Korean puppets staged exercises of fire support to ground attack and airlifting of combat materials in Yonchon and Paju Counties, Kyonggi Province, and in Chorwon County, South Korean Kangwon Province and exercises of massive dropping of "commandoes", aerial fire attack and support for ground attack in the skies above Pochon, Yonchon and Chorwon.

Radio Reports 12 May War Exercises in South

*SK1505102694 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 13 May 94*

[Text] According to military sources, on 12 May, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets conducted a provocative joint aerial war exercise in the skies over South Korea aimed at invading the North. Prior to this war exercise, fighter bombers, pursuit-assault planes, and electronic jamming planes took off from U.S. military bases in the Pacific and flew to bases of the U.S. Air Force occupying South Korea.

This war exercise was conducted in the skies over Oeyon Island and Yongwol. Squadrons based in overseas U.S. bases, various fighter bombers, assault planes, observation planes, and reconnaissance planes of the U.S. Air Force occupying South Korea, and those of the puppet Air Force were massively mobilized in this exercise.

Timed to coincide with this war exercise, KC-135 refueling planes took off from overseas U.S. bases, prowled about in the skies over Kwangju and Chungju, and refueled fighters which were running amok in the war exercise for a war of Northward invasion.

That day, approximately 20 500-MD armed helicopters flew to areas in Pochon, Yonchon, and Chorwon of Kangwon Province of South Korea, which are close to the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ], frantically launched midair firepower strikes, and supported ground attacks. On the same day, the South Korean puppets deployed tanks and large-caliber artillery groups of the puppet Armed Forces to Paengnyong-ri and Chuhyon-ri of Paju County, Kyonggi Province and, later, moved approximately 300 armed bandits to Chungsu-ri, Chorwon-up, Chorwon County, Kangwon Province of South Korea. In addition, 105-mm artillery units of the puppet Armed Forces took up combat positions in Songok-ri, Yonchon County, Kyonggi Province; Sangsa-ri and Kangsan-ri, Chorwon County, Kangwon Province of South Korea; and Chomwon-ri, Paju County, Kyonggi Province and fired approximately 100 rounds of cannon to areas close to the DMZ along the Military Demarcation Line.

The exercise commotions for a war of Northward invasion by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are a deliberate provocation maneuver to aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Radio Denounces 13 May War Exercises in South

*SK1505114694 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 14 May 94*

[Text] According to military sources, on 13 May, the U.S. imperialists flew nuclear-loaded F-16 and F-15 fighter bombers, pursuit-assault planes, and early warning planes from their overseas military bases to the skies over South Korea and conducted, with the puppets, an aerial war exercise aimed at invading the North.

This frantic war exercise was conducted in the skies over Pochon, Kimchon, and Yongwol. Various squadrons from the U.S. bases in the Pacific and approximately 380 fighter bombers, assault planes, and observation planes of the U.S. and puppet Air Forces were mobilized massively.

An E-3 early warning plane which flew from the Okinawa base, prowled about in the skies over Taejon, Umsong, Chechon, and Kunwi, and comprehensively commanded the squadrons which were mobilized in this provocative exercise for a war of northward invasion.

This power-reeking war exercise was a game of fire aimed at examining the feasibility of an early warning plane's unified command over squadrons composed of different types of aircraft.

On the same day, the South Korean puppets brought hundreds of heavily armed bandits to Mihyon-ri, Yanggu County, Kangwon Province of South Korea and deployed armored personnel carrier groups to Sojin-ri, Kosong County. On the same day, tens of armed helicopters flew to Mt. Yawol north of Majon-ri, Yonchon County, Kyonggi Province; Munsan-ri, Paju County; and Chung-ri, Chorwon-up, Chorwon County, Kangwon Province of South Korea and frantically conducted an exercise aimed at giving firepower support to ground attacks and airlifting operational materials.

Also, formations of C-130 transports flew to the skies over Pochon and Yonchon and massively dropped commandos of the puppet armed forces. These commandos frantically conducted an exercise aimed at launching surprise strikes against major targets on the Northern half of the Republic and inspired an atmosphere of war.

ROK Opposition Urges Release of Political Prisoners

*SK1605050994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425
GMT 16 May 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)—The South Korean opposition Democratic Party released a statement on May 13 urging the authorities to release and reinstate those who had been jailed or persecuted for political reasons and set free the long-term prisoners, a Seoul-based radio reported.

Noting that those who had been "released" formally after being arrested in the days of "the Fifth and Sixth

Republics" and were still being persecuted without pardon and reinstatement numbered 568, the statement demanded their pardon and reinstatement.

ROK Citizens Protest Nuclear Waste Dump

SK1405052594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)—An estimated 2,000 inhabitants of Yangsan, South Kyongsang Province of South Korea, staged a sit-down Thursday in protest against the installation of a nuclear waste dump.

They called upon students to boycott school in protest, bringing home to them the danger of a nuclear waste dump.

They undauntedly resisted ten companies of riot police hurled by the puppet clique to repress them.

Lawsuits Filed Against Former ROK Leaders

SK1405060594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)—Some 350 affiliates of the Federation of the May 18 Kwangju People's Resistance of South Korea decided on Friday to bring a lawsuit against Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, chief culprits in the Kwangju massacre, and 33 others of and above the rank of battalion commander of puppet army units who earned ill fame in putting down the uprising.

The federation in a statement demanded a strict investigation by the puppet Ministry of Justice, saying the lawsuit against the criminals in the massacre is intended to set right the history of the nation.

The National Committee for Inheriting the Spirit of the May 18 Kwangju People's Resistance and a probe into the truth accepted an indictment signed by more than 300 public figures that day and decided to launch into a campaign for collecting indictment papers from citizens around the anniversary of the May 18 resistance.

South Korea

IAEA Inspection Team Arrives in Beijing 16 May

SK1605042094 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0309 GMT 16 May 94

[By Chon Yo-ok]

[Text] The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspection team, led by its team chief (Hainamen), arrived in Beijing this morning and received visas from the North Korean Embassy there. The inspection team will enter Pyongyang via North Korea's Koryo airliner tomorrow afternoon.

The IAEA inspection team chief, (Hainamen), said at the airport that, according to the IAEA policy, he could not

make any comments other than the fact that the inspection team will enter Pyongyang tomorrow.

As soon as it arrives in Pyongyang tomorrow, the inspection team will see if nuclear fuel rods at a 5-megawatt reactor in Yongbyon have really been replaced.

The IAEA policy is that if it determines that North Korea replaced the nuclear fuel rods after removing the seals of the reactor, the IAEA will regard [kyujong] this as a serious incident [simgakhn satae] and will cancel its entire inspection plan and pull out the inspection team earlier than scheduled. However, if North Korea has only begun preparations for the nuclear fuel rods replacement, such as the suspension of operating reactors, the IAEA team will carry out its inspection activities, such as additional inspections of the radiochemical laboratory, the replacement of surveillance equipment, and the checking of the seals at major nuclear facilities until 24 May.

Thomas McLarty, chief of staff at the White House, said on 15 May that the United States would watch the IAEA team's inspections of North Korea before deciding whether to increase its pressure on North Korea in connection with the North Korean nuclear issue.

Noting that the fuel rods have regularly been replaced, McLarty said: The United States, however, is definitely concerned about their replacement by North Korea. The United States will consider all possible choices, including sanctions, if the IAEA inspection team's report on its activities in North Korea is different from what is expected.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Senate warned that the beginning of the replacement of nuclear fuel rods without the presence of the IAEA is a serious act that may lead to economic sanctions by the United Nations.

U.S. Senate leaders of the Democratic and Republican Parties said the above in an interview with NBC TV and stressed that the United States should prepare counter-measures against the North Korean action in cooperation with the ROK, Japan, and China.

Government 'Regrets' DPRK's Replacing Fuel Rod

SK1405021094 Seoul YONHAP in English 0159 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government expressed regret Saturday at reports that North Korea has begun the discharging process at its nuclear reactor, which Seoul, Washington and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) have denounced as an act that would end all dialogue.

"We cannot but lodge our regrets," said one Foreign Ministry official. But the official said Seoul will wait to make a formal response until after IAEA inspectors can determine the status of the reactor and how much of the process has been completed.

"We note the fact that despite North Korea's declaration that it has gone ahead with the discharge, it said there is still an opportunity for random selection and preservation of the fuel rods," said the official.

"It would be inappropriate for us to declare a stance before the IAEA judgement."

North Korea had notified the United States at their working-level contact Friday and the Vienna-based IAEA that it could no longer defer removal of the nuclear fuel rods from its 5-megawatt reactor due to technical reasons.

But the letter to the IAEA said Pyongyang has "just begun" the process and the agency still has time to choose the rods and place them under inspection for future measurement.

Seoul, Washington and the IAEA have repeatedly warned that changing the rods without IAEA supervision would end the dialogue phase and push the North Korean nuclear issue toward the U.N. Security Council.

But some sources here called North Korea's declaration more of a "bluff" aimed at dragging Washington to the negotiating table for further high-level talks.

It is still unclear whether North Korea went ahead with the core activities of the discharging process, which takes a considerable amount of time.

"The fact that Pyongyang said there is still an opportunity for random selection and securing of the rods seems to indicate the process is in a very rudimentary stage," said one source.

Others believe that North Korea is intent on gaining the upper hand in negotiations with the United States when high-level dialogue does resume.

Government Urges DPRK To Negotiate With IAEA

SK1405023394 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Foreign Ministry Saturday called North Korea's discharge of fuel rods at its 5-megawatt reactor "extremely regrettable" and voiced hope the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will be able to clarify the situation.

"It's extremely regrettable that North Korea gave notification it will unilaterally begin changing the fuel rods at its 5mw experimental reactor," said ministry spokesman Chang Ki-ho in a commentary.

The spokesman supported the IAEA's dispatch of an inspection team to North Korea.

"The Government of South Korea emphasizes to North Korea the importance of sampling and securing the rods as demanded by the IAEA and reminds it that the

nuclear problem should not be taken to a destructive stage by North Korea's unilateral changing of the fuel rods," he said.

"The Government of South Korea urges North Korea to soon engage in negotiations with the IAEA on the replacement of the rods at the nuclear reactor and to carry out its full obligations."

Official Predicts Chances of U.S.-DPRK Talks 'High'

SK1405075494 Seoul YONHAP in English 0747 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP)—Chances are high that the United States and North Korea will meet in a third round of high-level talks, though North Korea has started refueling at a 5-megawatt nuclear reactor in Yongbyon, a ranking government official said this weekend.

The official, noting the new U.S.-North Korea meeting is related to the regular and additional inspections of North Korea's nuclear facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as requested in the U.N. Security Council president's recent statement on North Korea, said if the IAEA inspectors arriving in North Korea Tuesday [17 May] conduct inspections as scheduled, a third round of high-level U.S.-North Korea talks are highly likely to be held.

Seoul and Washington reportedly interpret Pyongyang's start of refueling at the 5-mw reactor not as the start of fuel rod replacement but as the start of preparations for fuel rod replacement.

Fuel rod replacement requires at least 15 days of reactor cooling.

If North Korea is found to have started replacing fuel rods during the coming IAEA inspection, the United States would not hold the third round of high-level talks with North Korea, the official said.

Meanwhile, the Asia-Pacific Peace Foundation said U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Military and Political Affairs Robert Gallucci had told Chairman Kim Tae-chung that the third round of high-level U.S.-North Korea talks would be held in weeks during their meeting in Washington on Wednesday.

When Kim stressed the need for a package-deal approach to the North Korean nuclear issue, Gallucci expressed his approval, the foundation added.

ROK To Pursue Inter-Korean Talks With U.S.-DPRK Talks

SK1305053094 Seoul YONHAP in English 0514 GMT 13 May 94

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP)—As the chances increase that Washington and Pyongyang will meet again late this month to discuss the latter's nuclear program,

Seoul reaffirmed Friday that the third round of high-level U.S.-North Korea talks should be held in parallel with inter-Korean dialogue.

Future North-South dialogue should take the shape of either a Joint Nuclear Control Committee meeting or a high-level inter-Korean meeting to discuss problems related to implementing the joint declaration of denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

These are among the items agreed at a high-level unification and security policy meeting presided over by Deputy Prime Minister and Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku Friday morning.

It was also agreed to revise the North Korean defectors protection law to help Northerners, including those fleeing from Pyongyang-run logging camps in Siberia, resettle in South Korea.

Through his Spokesman Kim Hyong-ki, Deputy Premier Yi said the nuclear dispute has become "delicate and subtle" and that the government would continue pursuing a quiet approach to the issue of North Korean loggers, without embarrassing "the third country."

Attending the meeting were Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, Defense Minister Yi Pyong-tae, Director Kim Tok of the Agency for National Security Planning, Chief Presidential Secretary Pak Kwan-yong and Senior Presidential Security Secretary Chong Chong-uk.

Government Envisions Future DPRK-U.S. Contacts

SK1505031594 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 15 May 94 p 1

[By reporter Pak Chong-mun]

[Text] The government believes that even though North Korea said it had begun changing fuel rods at the five-megawatt nuclear reactor, the third round of North Korean-U.S. talks would be held. Accordingly, it has been holding in-depth discussions with the United States regarding the issue.

The government's view is based on the fact that the replacement of fuel rods by North Korea has not yet reached the point in which the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] call for the selection and preservation of some fuel rods would not be met. Therefore, the ROK and U.S. Governments agree on the holding of the third round of North Korean-U.S. talks when IAEA inspectors—who are scheduled to visit North Korea on 17 May—satisfactorily complete their additional inspections or follow-up [husok] inspections.

The government has decided, however, to urge North Korea through many channels, including North Korea-U.S. working-level contacts and China, not to carry out the work of replacing fuel rods any further.

A high-level government official said on 14 May that "although North Korea said it had begun replacing fuel rods at its nuclear reactor, it is not sure to what extent it has done so."

No DPRK-U.S. Talks If North Crosses Line on Rods

SK1405051594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0455 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP)—There will be no next North Korea-U.S. high-level dialogue if Pyongyang is found to have crossed "the line" in unloading from its nuclear reactor, a high-level Foreign Ministry official said Saturday.

This "line" is crossed if North Korea conducted any activity with the nuclear fuel rods that makes it impossible for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to randomly select and secure them for measurements later, this official said on condition of anonymity.

He suggested, however, that the immediate worry over North Korea's nuclear program is separate from this rod unloading process.

"We have to remember that the most important thing right now is preventing North Korea from taking the rods out, using them for reprocessing to make materials that can be used for making weapons," he said. But the point in securing and measuring the rods is in tracing back the history and thus is separate from preventing nuclear weapons program, he said.

Pyongyang notified the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Friday that it began the rod discharging process, no longer able to defer it for technical reasons.

Seoul, Washington, and the IAEA had repeatedly said unloading of the rods without monitoring by the agency means an end to dialogue on the nuclear row.

The official was optimistic that Pyongyang hasn't yet crossed the line since it has told the IAEA there is still an opportunity for the agency to select and secure the rods.

"If North Korea had already passed the line, this would be impossible," said the official. If the line has been crossed, there will be no next round of North Korea-U.S. high-level dialogue, this official emphasized.

There will be no high-level dialogue while the IAEA inspection team is in Pyongyang next week, despite North Korea's demand that they discuss the rod unloading agenda at the high-level meeting, he said.

Dailies React to DPRK Replacing Fuel Rods

SK1505101794

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of articles published in 15 May Seoul vernacular newspapers on North Korea starting to replace the fuel rods at

its five megawatt-class atomic reactor without the presence of International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA, inspectors.

The conservative CHOSON ILBO publishes on page 2 a 700-word article by Pak Tu-sik on the true intention behind North Korea replacing the fuel rods. The article begins: The ROK, the United States, the IAEA, and Western countries agree that if "North Korea replaces the fuel rods without the presence of the IAEA," it will lead to a "catastrophe." Citing that such a decision by North Korea is a "reckless plot" to further their own interest, the article stresses that "no decision can be made" until the IAEA inspection team makes a "report" on the result of its inspection. After noting that North Korea's decision to replace the fuel rods is a way to hold the third round of DPRK-U.S. talks, the article points out the replacement work may only be in its preparatory stage and that the actual replacement of the fuel rods has not begun. The article concludes that the judgment of the IAEA inspection team will determine if North Korea has actually started replacing the fuel rods at its atomic reactor.

The moderate TONG-A ILBO on page 3 publishes a 900-word article by Nam Chan-sun in Washington on the true intention of North Korea's decision to replace the fuel rods of its atomic reactor without the presence of the IAEA inspection team. The article gives four reasons for such a decision: First, North Korea publicized its decision to replace the fuel rods in order to hold the third round of DPRK-U.S. talks at an early date. Second, there is a high possibility that North Korea is using the fact that the IAEA inspection team, which will leave for North Korea on 15 May, will inspect the five megawatt-class atomic reactor anyway. Third, the decision is aimed at obtaining publicity from home and abroad of its position by rejecting the claims by the United States and the IAEA that the replacement of the fuel rods must not be carried out without the presence of the IAEA. Fourth, there is a possibility that it was necessary to replace the fuel rods to maintain the safety of North Korea's facilities and meet technological demands, as North Korea claims. The article concludes by reporting that no decision can be made until the IAEA inspection team concludes its inspection.

The moderate KYONGHYANG SINMUN on page 3 publishes a 800-word editorial entitled: "The North Korean Nuclear Issue Is Bringing About UN Sanctions." The editorial notes that it seems that the United States and the ROK have been "dragged along by North Korea's nuclear strategy." Noting that North Korea has a habit of unilaterally severing and then resuming negotiations at the last moment, its decision to replace the fuel rods is intended to "drive a wedge" in holding the third round of DPRK-U.S. talks. Citing that North Korea is trying to settle for a package deal of "improving relations with the United States, obtain support for its light-water reactor, achieve economic cooperation, and conclude a peace agreement on the Korean peninsula,"

the editorial notes that since North Korea's true intention has now become clear, "the United States must take a more resolute measure" regarding the North Korean nuclear issue. The editorial reports that if North Korea does not stop the replacement of the fuel rods and does not receive IAEA inspections, this will only lead to sanctions by the UN Security Council. The editorial repeatedly urges that as a responsible member of the international society, North Korea must work to resolve the nuclear issue peacefully.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN on page 3 publishes a 1,200-word article by Yi Chong-yon in Washington on North Korea's unilateral notification that it has started the replacement of the fuel rods at its atomic reactor. The article reports that diplomatic sources in Washington analyze that North Korea's decision to replace the fuel rods is a "strategic card to realize the DPRK-U.S. talks at an early date." The article reports that diplomatic sources feel it is very unlikely that North Korea replaced the fuel rods, but has only started safety inspections for replacement. The article continues that the United States will decide what to do after obtaining results by the IAEA inspection team. The article concludes that it will be decided to present the nuclear issue to the UN Security Council after the IAEA carries out its inspection next week.

The moderate TONG-A ILBO publishes on page 3 a 900-word article by Kim Cha-su entitled "The Government's Reaction to the Replacement of Fuel Rods by North Korea." Referring to the government's embarrassment regarding North Korea's 14 May announcement that it has independently begun changing fuel rods at its five megawatt-class nuclear reactor in Yongbyon, the article writes: "This is because the government has so far adhered to the strong position that it will resume the discussions on sanctions against North Korea if it begins changing fuel rods at the nuclear reactor without IAEA supervision."

Noting the government's analysis of North Korea's public announcement that it has begun changing fuel rods, the article reports that the government will formulate concrete plans to deal with North Korea after IAEA inspectors complete their inspection activities in North Korea.

The article reports: "The government stresses that it has no other choice but to discuss sanctions against North Korea with other countries concerned if the IAEA declares the continuity of the nuclear safeguards has been suspended, and that it has decided to convey such a position to North Korea through various channels," referring to the government's attention to North Korea's remarks to the IAEA that the issue of selecting and preserving fuel rods can be resolved at the third round of U.S.-North Korean talks. The article continues that the government is ready to deal with North Korea, believing that this week it will be determined if the North Korean nuclear issue is resolved peacefully.

The conservative CHOSON ILBO publishes on page 3 a 900-word article by Washington-based reporter Chong Hae-yong entitled: "Washington's Position on North Korea's Replacement of Fuel Rods." Referring to the contents of North Korea's message sent to the IAEA on 12 May and analysis by Washington-based sources of the background of North Korea's replacement of the fuel rods, the article reports that North Korea's announcement to change fuel rods is intended to hold negotiations with the IAEA, as well as to discuss economic cooperation and establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States.

CHOSON ILBO publishes on page 3 a 700-word article by reporter U Tae-chun entitled: "The Present Conditions of an Experimental Nuclear Reactor in Yongbyon." The article reports that "North Korea has operated an experimental nuclear reactor in Yongbyon since 1986." The article concludes: "Western experts believe that the radiochemical laboratory in Yongbyon will turn out to be a nuclear reprocessing plant after noting its size based on data provided by North Korea to the IAEA and the basic reason for the replacement of fuel rods at the nuclear reactor and the method of extracting plutonium from the spent nuclear fuel."

Editorial Criticizes DPRK for Unsupervised Fuel Rod Change

SK1405120994 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 14 May 94 p 3

[Editorial: "North Korea's Gambling With Nuclear Fuel Rods"]

[Text] North Korea has reportedly begun to change fuel rods at nuclear reactors without the presence of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] inspection team. This act pours cold water on an atmosphere in which a new phase of dialogue finally became possible as North Korea agreed to follow-up inspections, including additional inspections of its radiochemical laboratory, which has been an issue for a long time.

North Korea probably has the hidden aim to baffle its counterparts, the IAEA and the United States, by even more complicating the nuclear issue to have a favorable negotiating position. I am greatly concerned about North Korea's act because it is an extremely dangerous gamble that may cause a crisis.

The international community, including the United States, repeatedly warned North Korea that if North Korea proceeded with changing the fuel rods on its own, they would suspend dialogue with North Korea and apply sanctions through the UN Security Council. Accordingly, if North Korea's notification to the IAEA that it began changing the fuel rods means a full-pledged change, sanctions against North Korea will become inevitable and the situation on the Korean peninsula will become more unstable.

When North Korea agreed to the additional inspections of the radiochemical laboratory and it appeared likely that the IAEA inspection team would enter North Korea on 17 May to start its inspection activities, we expected a small breakthrough in resolving the nuclear issue.

Our expectation was based on the view that North Korea would postpone changing the fuel rods to seek a solution to the nuclear problem at the third round of talks with the United States.

The contents of North Korea's message to the IAEA leaves room for negotiations. The message says that North Korea will allow the preservation of fuel rods for samples if North Korean-U.S. high-level talks result in a package solution to the nuclear problem. Also, the position of the IAEA and the United States is that they will prepare countermeasures after receiving the results of additional and follow-up inspections, which will be conducted as planned despite North Korea's notification.

The IAEA inspection team plans to carry out additional inspections of the radiochemical laboratory in addition to basic activities—such as replacing batteries and film in the monitoring camera installed at the experimental reactor, whose fuel rods are supposed to be changed this time, and confirming the seals of the reactor. U.S. policy is that after receiving the results of these inspections, it will decide whether to hold the third round of talks with North Korea.

North Korea's attempt to change the fuel rods under this situation is not a wise decision although it might be a strategy to lead negotiations in a direction favorable to North Korea. Changing the fuel rods without IAEA taking samples will only increase the international community's suspicion that North Korea is trying to hide its extraction of nuclear materials. In addition, it will make dialogue with the United States, which North Korea desires, impossible and will possibly result in sanctions against North Korea through the UN Security Council.

The international community will hardly put up with North Korea's dangerous gamble any longer. North Korea is urged to find a way to negotiations while there is the possibility of dialogue.

Unification Officials Comment on North Korean Nuclear Issue

SK1605100194 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0900 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Yi Hong-ku, deputy prime minister and minister of the National Unification Board [NUB], said today during a reunification advisory meeting held at the secretariat of North-South talks in Samchong-tong that the nuclear issue is not an easy one because North Korea is using the nuclear issue to simultaneously carry out its plan for its regime's survival, as well as its policy on South Korea, and that the issue will be resolved in a phased manner through well-intentioned pressure [sonuiui amnyok].

Song Yong-tae, vice minister of the NUB, stressed in a government report that the ultimate goal of the resolution of the nuclear issue is to block North Korea from developing nuclear weapons and to completely abolish the weapons if North Korea came to possess them. He added that along with the International Atomic Energy Agency's inspection, efforts will be exerted for the resumption of South-North dialogue to implement the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

Article Speculates on U.S. Reaction to Minister's Remarks

SK1405130194 Seoul MUNHWA ILBO in Korean 14 May 94 p 2

[Article by Kim Chae-mok]

[Text] The remarks by Yi Hong-ku, deputy prime minister and minister of the National Unification Board, about the "possibility of nullifying the denuclearization declaration" has invited a strong reaction from the United States. A ROK Government official concerned said on 14 May that as soon as the remarks of Deputy Prime Minister Yi had been made public, the U.S. Government asked the ROK Government for an explanation and has been trying to find out the true intention of his remarks.

At a meeting of the Korean Newspaper Editors Association held on 12 May at the Press Center, Deputy Prime Minister Yi said: "If it is proven that North Korea has developed even one-half of a nuclear weapon, the declaration of the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula would be nullified."

The U.S. Government pays attention to the remarks by Deputy Prime Minister Yi for two reasons:

First, the remarks by Deputy Prime Minister Yi may be an attempt to put a brake on the policy of freezing the North Korean nuclear program, which the U.S. Government has reportedly been examining positively. It is generally believed that the U.S. Government has been examining a change of its policy toward North Korean nuclear weapons from a policy of preventing North Korea from developing nuclear weapons—a policy based on the notion that "North Korea's possession of nuclear weapons cannot be allowed absolutely"—to a policy in which "one or two nuclear weapons can be overlooked."

In particular, U.S. moderates who espouse the policy of freezing the North Korean nuclear program believe that if North Korea is urged to remain in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] system and open itself up, North Korea will naturally collapse in the near future.

Second, the "theory on nuclear sovereignty" that some ROK academic and political circles had persistently advocated may, the U.S. Government worries, have

infiltrated into even the government level and that the remarks by the Deputy Prime Minister Yi may be a good example of this possibility.

This U.S. policy was made clear when it pressured the ROK to include the provision that the North and South "shall not possess reprocessing facilities and uranium enrichment facilities" in the declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, which the North and South agreed on in 1991. The U.S. strategy was to prevent not only North Korea, but South Korea from developing nuclear weapons.

When some ROK people still advocated the "theory on nuclear sovereignty," even after the denuclearization declaration was effectuated, the U.S. Government examined the possibility of making the denuclearization declaration an "international treaty" and asked the ROK Government what it thought of the idea. The U.S. Government did so because it believed it is necessary to seek the signing of a denuclearization treaty to overcome the weakness of the denuclearization declaration, which can be abrogated by a mere North-South agreement.

The U.S. Government pays special attention to the remarks by Deputy Prime Minister Yi because it thinks senior ROK Government officials have made "suspicious remarks" one after another. In early April Vice Foreign Minister Hong Sun-yong said: "Keeping North Korea in the NPT system is the most important factor in resolving the North Korean nuclear issue, and North-South mutual inspections are not an urgent priority." The U.S. Government expressed its interest in his remarks as well. Even when the ROK Government decided not to insist on North-South exchange of special envoys, a precondition for the third round of North Korean-U.S. talks, the U.S. Government officially welcomed this overture. However, it still suspected that this may be an extension of the theory on nuclear sovereignty on the Korean peninsula.

As the controversy over his remarks escalated, Deputy Prime Minister Yi explained he intended to stress that "North Korea must not possess nuclear weapons." Nevertheless, the speculation that his remarks may have been a message from the ROK Government to the United States persists in the United States.

Therefore, it is predicted the difference in views between the United States and the ROK, which was exposed by the remarks by Deputy Prime Minister Yi, will be further sharpened when North Korea returns to the NPT and when, as a result, the deadlock over the North Korean nuclear issue is resolved to a certain extent.

ROK, Japan To Increase Nuclear Energy Cooperation

SK1405130494 Seoul YONHAP in English 1209 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Japan agreed to increase bilateral cooperation in nuclear

energy policy and the International Atomic Energy Agency's plan to extend the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in their fourth atomic energy cooperation meeting held in Tokyo Thursday and Friday, the Foreign Ministry said over the weekend.

The two countries, sharing a view that they should increase cooperation in promoting the safety, reliability and economics of atomic power plants, decided to expand bilateral technical information exchange programs in the nuclear energy industry.

They also agreed to continue their joint diplomatic efforts toward North Korea accepting the U.N. nuclear watchdog agency's inspections and enhance cooperation in controls on exports of nuclear power-related materials and equipment to specific countries.

Director Choe Yong-chin of the Foreign Ministry's International Economic Affairs Bureau headed the Korean delegation to the meeting and Akira Hayashi, Japanese Foreign Ministry official in charge of arms control and science and technology, represented Japan.

President Kim Not To Propose Summit First

SK1505032594 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 15 May 94 p 2

[By reporter Kim Chang-ki]

[Text] In an interview with the PUSAN MAEIL SINMUN on its founding anniversary on 14 May, President Kim Yong-sam said: "I believe that it is not necessary for us to particularly propose first the South-North summit talks or the exchange of special envoys." Thus, he clearly stated that as long as there is no progress in South-North relations, including the resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue, he has no intention of proposing the summit. During the news conference on the first anniversary of his inauguration in February, President Kim had said: "I will hold the South-North summit talks if it is necessary to solve the nuclear issue." However, when asked why he is expressing a different opinion now, he said: "This is because of the considerable change in the situation compared with that time." He also added: "North Korea ruptured the talks itself when it threatened us during the working-level contact for the exchange of special envoys in March with the remark of turning the South into a 'sea of fire.'"

Kim Tae-chung Suggests Jimmy Carter as Special Envoy

SK1405035294 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 May 94 p 4

[By Nam Chan-sun from Washington from the "Tidbits" column]

[Text] In a speech made at the National Press Club in Washington on 12 May, Kim Tae-chung, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Asia and Pacific Peace

Federation, suggested that former U.S. President Jimmy Carter be sent to North Korea as a U.S. special envoy to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue. He claimed that it would be very effective in persuading North Korean President Kim Il-song.

He also said that since President Kim Il-song himself hinted that he wants to visit the United States, if President Kim does not respond to the invitation by the United States when it is made, he will have to be responsible for the consequences it will bring about.

Kim Tae-chung said that he actively encourages the South-North summit between Presidents Kim Yong-sam and Kim Il-song, and said he has no intention of visiting North Korea before the summit takes place.

Two-hundred newsmen; his wife Yi Hui-ho; and lawmakers Yu In-hak, Han Hwa-kap, and Choe Chae-sung were on hand. Kim Tae-chung made the speech and answered reporters questions in English. When foreign reporters asked questions, however, he asked them to be interpreted into Korean and then responded.

DLP Criticizes Kim's Remarks

SK1405054494 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0500 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] The Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] criticized a speech made by Kim Tae-chung, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Asia and Pacific Peace Federation, during his visit to the United States, suggesting that it is appropriate for President Clinton to invite Kim Il-song to visit the United States and that the United States should send a special envoy to North Korea. He added that this may bring about confusion in our reunification and diplomatic policy on the North.

Yi Se-ki, chairman of the DLP policy-making committee, said that the remark by Kim Tae-chung was not appropriate because of the delicate situation regarding the North Korean nuclear issue at this time. He pointed out that this may bring about confusion in the policy on North Korea.

Further on Criticism

SK1405092594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0858 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] is concerned about Asia-Pacific Peace Foundation Chairman Kim Tae-chung's proposition that Washington send former President Jimmy Carter to Pyongyang as a special envoy and invite North Korean President Kim Il-song to visit the United States, saying it may get the North Korea policy confused.

Chief policy-maker Yi Se-ki said Saturday Kim had made "an inappropriate proposal at an inappropriate

time," adding that the proposal might bring about confusion to the policy toward the North Korean nuclear issue.

He said he could hardly understand Chairman Kim's proposal for a meeting between former U.S. President Carter and North Korean President Kim Il-song and expressed concern about Kim's true meaning.

"It is desirable for the National Unification Board to brief opposition politicians on the unification policy so that there will be no confusion in North Korea policy," he said.

Yi made the remarks during the party's higher-level staff meeting on Saturday morning, party spokesman Pak Pom-chin said.

Pak also expressed concern about Kim's proposal, saying although the proposal is related to international politics, it is having influence on domestic politics.

Remarks Kindle Inter-Party 'Bickering'

SK1505060494 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 May 94 p 2

[Text] The subduing inter-party political bickering over former opposition leader Kim Tae-chung's role has been rekindled when he stressed the need for a summit meeting between the United States and North Korea Thursday.

The ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) yesterday came up with criticism of Kim's remarks while the main opposition Democratic Party (DP) quickly refuted the charges.

"Kim made inappropriate remarks at an improper time," said DLP chief policy-maker Yi Se-ki in a meeting of party leaders.

Kim, chairman of the Kim Tae-chung Peace Foundation for the Asia-Pacific Region, asserted at the National Press Club in Washington that President Bill Clinton has to send former President Jimmy Carter to North Korea as an envoy and invite North Korean leader Kim Il-song to the United States in an effort to resolve the North's nuclear issue.

"Worries are that the remarks, in the long run, could trigger chaos in our government's policy toward North Korea," Yi, former head of unification policy, noted.

Party spokesman Pak Pom-chin saw Kim's comment as nonfulfillment of his promise to stay away from political affairs for good.

"Although Chairman Kim referred to an international political issue, his remarks are affecting domestic politics," Pak said.

Party chief policy coordinator Pak Nam-chi said it doesn't make sense to send a famous human rights campaigner (Carter) to an inhumane country (North Korea) as an emissary.

Another DLP official said he can't but suspect that there is a political purpose behind Kim's proposal for the Clinton-Kim meeting, given that Chairman Kim knows Kim Il-song has "acrophobia."

"Chairman Kim should clarify his position on whether he will come back to the center stage of politics or will leave the political community," the official said.

The DLP criticism, however, immediately met with a backlash from opposition DP lawmakers, most of whom are followers of Kim, the former presidential candidate of the DP.

DP spokesman Pak Chi-won said in a statement that Chairman Kim's remarks on the nuclear issue have drawn favorable responses from international communities as well as from domestic media. "But it is regretful that only the DLP has responded emotionally and over-reacted to the comments," Pak said. The spokesman also said unification matters should be handled by the government as the DLP has pointed out, but the government should guarantee free research activities and announcements on the issue by individuals or groups.

DP lawmaker Namkung Chin expressed displeasure with what he said was the DLP's sensitive reaction, saying that Chairman Kim made such a proposal with a true desire to serve the people after he inaugurated the foundation for world peace and national unification.

The inter-party confrontation was sparked amid subduing tensions after the DLP dismissed the chief party spokesman last week with regard to his criticism of Kim. The former spokesman charged that Kim was behind the political deadlock between the ruling and opposition parties over the controversial Sangmudae political fund scandal, creating an outcry from opposition lawmakers.

DLP Demands Government Clarify Position on Nuclear Issue

SK1605052294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0500 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] demanded Monday that the government clarify its position on the North Korean nuclear row as the national policy on that issue is being clouded by remarks made by former opposition leader Kim Tae-chung in the United States.

At a meeting of senior party postholders, presided over by Chairman Kim Chong-pil, the ruling party decided to urge the National Unification Board (NUB) to issue a clarifying statement on Kim Tae-chung's remarks, DLP spokesman Pak Pom-chin said.

Yi Se-ki, chairman of the DLP Policy Committee, told the meeting he could not understand Kim Tae-chung's reasons for making remarks that create uneasiness at a time when the entire nation is striving to resolve the nuclear dispute.

Kim Chong-pil added that Kim Tae-chung's comments cannot be understood by the people, Pak said.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES quoted Kim Tae-chung as saying Saturday that even if North Korea possessed two or three atomic bombs, it wouldn't be much of a problem compared with the United States' 20,000 nuclear warheads.

The DLP is expected to make a formal request that the government clarify its North Korea policy when the National Assembly Foreign Affairs and National Unification Committee meets in plenary session on Thursday.

Pak said Kim Tae-chung's remarks, which "sounded like" support for North Korea's possession of nuclear bombs, were akin to pouring cold water on international efforts to stop Pyongyang from developing atomic weapons.

More than a few people have doubts about Kim Tae-chung's reasons for making comments that are irresponsible and unthinkable to South Koreans, Pak said.

Meanwhile, the main opposition Democratic Party accused the ruling party of taking Kim Tae-chung's remarks out of context and distorting them.

Deputy spokesman Sol Hun recalled that Kim Tae-chung, the Democratic Party's former chairman, has in the past said many times that North Korea should not have nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Kim Tae-chung's latest comments mean that even if North Korea possessed two or three nuclear bombs, it could not use them against the Western world, which has numerous nuclear arms. Kim only wanted to stress that it is foolish for North Korea to possess such weapons, he added.

Despite that fact, "part of the press has picked up on the erroneous report (by the U.S. newspaper) and carried it as though it were true," he said. "Then the DLP spokesman turned it around and distorted it, saying it was something a South Korean couldn't even think of saying, etc."

The Asia-Pacific Peace Foundation stated that Kim Tae-chung made the remarks in order to stress the foolishness of North Korea's developing nuclear arms, as possession of such weapons would only bring about self-destruction.

Trade Dispute Heightens With U.S.

SK1505110694 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 14 May 94 p 2

[Report by Choe Won-ki]

[Text] The United States recently stated it will exercise Super Section 301 because the ROK Government decided to discard imported sausages. The ROK Government is saying it will take a resolute measure against the unilateral measure by the United States. This issue is heightening tension in trade relations between the ROK and the United States.

In connection with the ROK-U.S. sausage dispute, a Foreign Ministry official revealed on 14 May that the United States sent a letter to the ROK side reporting that if the ROK does not take measures understandable to the U.S. Government it warned: "We will take all possible measures."

Regarding this kind of warning by the United States, the Foreign Ministry said: "If the ROK Government does not take appropriate measures, such as compensating those who suffered losses, the United States will exercise Super 301, a retaliatory measure, against the ROK in September."

Chang Ki-ho, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, stated: "The government will take resolute measures against the unilateral measure by the U.S. side, but at the same time we must gather examples from advanced countries regarding foodstuffs to enhance the level of our system in this field to the level of advanced countries."

U.S. Phone Company Excluded From Cellular Phone Consortium

SK1405121794 Seoul YONHAP in English 1120 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP)—Sinsegi Mobile Telecom, a consortium to build and run the country's second cellular phone network, said it had decided to exclude GTE Corp. of the United States from its prospective shareholders.

The American company has turned down Sinsegi's offer to send a letter agreeing to join the consortium as a shareholder.

Sinsegi has earlier allotted its foreign stake of 22.2 percent among four American companies—10 percent to ATC, 7 percent to Southwestern Bell, 4 percent to GTE and 1.2 percent to Qualcomm—and asked them to send a letter of consent by Friday.

Sinsegi will take action on the 4-percent stake allotted to GTE in consultation with its controlling shareholders, Pohang Iron and Steel Co. and the Kolon Business Group, a company official said.

Convicted U.S. Serviceman To Be Sent to ROK Prison

*SK1405011594 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
14 May 94 p 3*

[Text] American serviceman Pvt. Kenneth Markle, convicted of murdering a Tongduchon bar hostess, will be turned over to Korean authorities Tuesday to be put in a Korean prison.

The U.S. Forces in Korea notified Friday the Korean government of its decision to transfer the 22-year-old soldier from West Virginia on Tuesday in accordance with the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), a spokesman for the Prosecutor General's Office said yesterday.

Markle, whose sentence of 15 years imprisonment was confirmed by the Supreme Court on April 29, will serve his term in Chonan Juvenile Prison some 100 km south of Seoul.

Under SOFA, U.S. Forces authorities can reject Korean authorities' request for the transfer of American military personnel and their family members who "committed crime," and the former can reject it through "sympathetic consideration."

But the military authorities are obligated to comply with any request for the transfer of "convicted criminals."

Markle was sentenced last year to life imprisonment in the 1992 death of the bar hostess, Yun Kum-i, who was then 22, and the sentence was reduced to 15 years in jail by an appellate court.

Sources Report Russia Bans Barter Trade With DPRK

*SK1405021494 Seoul YONHAP in English 0121 GMT
14 May 94*

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (YONHAP)—Adding to its worries of extreme food shortages, North Korea is reportedly having trouble importing and exporting industrial goods since Russia banned barter trade with the communist country early last month.

To make up for their loss in Russia, North Korean trading companies run by the defense and public security ministries are scurrying about Beijing seeking partners from Japan and Southeast Asia as well as South Korea, trading sources based here said Friday.

Moscow banned barter trade with North Korea on April 1 and raised import tariffs more than 30 percent, in effect blocking trade with the Stalinist country, a Russian trader said. The action was designed to protect Russian companies from incurring damages due to slow payment and delays in dealing with North Korean smugglers, he said.

Many North Korean companies, too, are said to have been cheated by bogus Russian traders, another source

said. For example, a North Korean trading firm lost 3 million U.S. dollars while trying to import a truck from Russia last year.

The trade friction between North Korea and Russia is reflected in Pyongyang's efforts to diversify its trading sources, South Korean traders here observed.

North Korean traders belonging to defense or security agencies have approached South Korean companies in Beijing, they said. A trader here said North Koreans were proposing to trade almost anything—from fisheries to antiques—these days.

Russia Asks ROK for Multilateral Security Cooperation

*SK1405024694 Seoul YONHAP in English 0050 GMT
14 May 94*

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP)—Russia has presented its idea of a multilateral security system in Northeast Asia and asked for South Korea's cooperation, Defense Ministry officials said Friday.

South Korean Defense Minister Yi Pyong-tae received a two-page letter during his visit to Moscow from his Russian counterpart Pavel Grachev, who said that maintaining peace and stability in Northeast Asia is an urgent issue.

Russia first proposed establishment of a regional multilateral security system to neighboring countries in 1986 when Mikhail Gorbachev was president, but it is unusual for Moscow to deliver a letter to the South Korean Government, officials said.

The letter says that to maintain stability in Northeast Asia, countries in the region should observe military exercises in neighboring states, notify others of large-scale military movements in advance and establish a military dispute prevention center, they said.

Russia Reportedly To Allow Ex-DPRK Loggers To Leave

*SK1405065694 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 14
May 94 p 2*

[By reporter O Chung-sok from Moscow]

[Text] North Korean loggers, who escaped from a timber camp from Siberia, will likely arrive in Seoul in May.

A high-level Russian Government official said that "upon the strong request from the ROK Government, relevant Russian ministries have decided to allow five North Korean loggers who currently hold legal residence certificates in Russia out of all the loggers who have escaped from timber camps in Siberia, to leave Russia for South Korea as soon as possible."

The official said that "because Russia has no legal basis to prevent foreigners with residence certificates issued by the Russian Government from traveling abroad, the

Russian Government's permission of their trip to South Korea is neither a violation of domestic nor international law."

A relevant ROK Embassy official in Moscow said that "ROK and Russian officials concerned are now discussing whether to allow the five loggers to leave Moscow," and predicts that "they will arrive in Seoul, though belatedly, later this month."

Nationwide Rallies Set for 17 May To Mark Kwangju Uprising

SK1605090594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0847 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (YONHAP)—An umbrella organization of dissident activist groups announced Monday it will stage nationwide rallies Tuesday in memory of the "1980 Kwangju popular uprising" against the government.

The rallies will start at 7 PM at Chongmyo Park in downtown Seoul [four blocks from the U.S. Embassy] and in 11 major cities across the nation to mark the 14th anniversary of the civil uprising, a spokesman for Chongukyonhap (The National Alliance for Democracy and Unification) told a news conference Monday.

Local Chongukyonhap chapters will also file criminal complaints with prosecution offices in their regions Tuesday afternoon demanding the prosecution of Former Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u and others who they claim should assume responsibility for the bloody suppression of the pro-democracy movement, the spokesman said.

Additional complaints will be lodged at prosecution offices across the country on May 27, when the organization expects to have more people joining the move against those responsible for the massacre during the suppression, he said.

The group hopes more than 1 million people, including 400,000 from Kwangju, will join the attempt to take legal action.

In a statement, Chongukyonhap said "we are going to file complaints with the prosecution against Chon Tu-hwan, then commander of the Defense Security Command, No Tae-u, then commander of the Capital Garrison Command, and 33 other military commanders above the level of battalion commander for treason and homicide because we think the incumbent government has no will to reveal the truth about the Kwangju democratization movement and prosecute those responsible for the suppression of the movement."

In a separate move, a coalition of the nation's student councils plans similar rallies across the nation to commemorate the uprising during the "five-day period for struggle to succeed the spirits of the Kwangju civil uprising" starting Tuesday, with over 1,400 students

from more than 10 universities in Seoul expected to take part in the rallies in the capital alone.

The police, meanwhile, have beefed up security around the residences of Former Presidents Chon and No in Yonhi-tong, central Seoul, the U.S. Embassy and the presidential office of Chongwadae in preparation for possible action there by students. Police have stationed more than 2,000 men in and around the residences of the former presidents.

Defectors Interviewed on Living Conditions in DPRK

SK1605022694 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 14 May 94 p 5

[Interview with Hwang Kwang-chol and Hwang Kwang-il, two brothers who defected to the ROK on 6 May, by unidentified reporter—place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [SEOUL SINMUN] How were your lives in the coal mine?

[Hwang Kwang-chol] Approximately 1,200 were working in the coal mine. My life at the coal mine can be characterized by hard labor and poverty. We were supposed to work three eight-hour shifts. However, in reality, we often did hard labor for 12 to 13 hours a day. All we did was pick coal. Members of a family are assigned to different pits so that they cannot meet during work. They also work different shifts. Therefore, they cannot see each other often even at home. We were supplied with a pair of working clothes a year. Therefore, I had to wear my brother's when mine was being washed. Most coal miners cannot bring meals to work.

[SEOUL SINMUN] Then, the efficiency of coal mining must not be good, is it not?

[Hwang Kwang-chol] Kungsim Coal Mine miners worked in inclined shafts 2,400 meters below the surface. Pit props were installed every two meters even though they must be installed every 70 cm because there are not enough pit props. As a result, accidents were common. Electricity was 170 volts and not 220 volts because of electric power shortages. As a result, machines operated at one-third of their capacity. Work efficiency plummeted, and a coal miner dug a mere one to 1.2 tonnes a day, less than his daily assigned goal of 3.5 tonnes. When a shaft collapsed in 1991, four coal miners were killed and tens of others injured. I lost the use of the small finger of my left hand after a blind end collapsed in June 1992. When I was working as a blaster, a faulty detonator exploded, and shards hit my right eye. Fortunately, I did not lose my eyesight. [passage omitted]

[SEOUL SINMUN] How serious were food shortages?

[Hwang Kwang-chol] No food rations had been given for two months before I fled North Korea. Even before that, they had given us a mere 650 grams a day, after taking

out conservation rice or patriotic rice (they were sarcastically called coercion rice) from our daily ration of 900 grams. Therefore, we had to pick wormwood in the fields or go out to catch field mice in the fall.

[Hwang Kwang-il] I suffered much starvation in North Korea. Therefore, while living in China for 11 months after fleeing North Korea, I gained 7 cm and 11 kg. Back in North Korea I usually gained 5 cm and 3-4 kg a year. It was common to skip three to four meals in a row. As a result, 40 to 50 percent of children suffered from rickets before entering the people's school. [passage omitted]

[SEOUL SINMUN] There were rumors that food riots erupted in areas close to the border with China.

[Hwang Kwang-chol] People in these areas know very well that Koreans in China are leading abundant lives. Therefore, when food supply is bad, there are often protests and outcries. Nevertheless, Public Security Ministry agents carefully contain such incidents because they are afraid that if they recklessly suppress such disturbances, riots may erupt.

[SEOUL SINMUN] How about other daily necessities?

[Hwang Kwang-chol] Only water is abundant. Still, it is difficult to get water during rainy seasons because of floating cow dung. People brush their teeth with salt because there is no tooth paste. There is no toilet paper or paper, so people use corn leaves in toilets. I know the supply of soybean paste and soy sauce stopped since 1984. [passage omitted]

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir Unhappy With UN Handling of Bosnian Crisis

BK1405104994 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0450 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 14 (OANA-BERNAMA)—It is evident that the United Nations obstructed any action to be taken against the Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina and that Malaysia has expressed dissatisfaction with the situation, Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said here Friday.

It seems like there is an attempt to force the Muslims in Bosnia to accept whatever decision the UN adopts, he said.

When we question NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation), it refers us to the UN ... When we ask the UN, it says NATO has to make the decision.

Dr. Mahathir spoke to reporters at the airport on his return from an overseas trip which had taken him to Zimbabwe, South Africa, France, the United States, and China.

He made the comments after extending condolences to the family of Major Ariffin Zakaria, the Malaysian soldier who was killed in Bosnia-Herzegovina on Thursday. The 33-year-old soldier was killed when United Nations peacekeepers came under fire from the Serbs near Sarajevo.

The decisions of the UN favour the assumption that the Serbs have control over Bosnian territory and this is what saddens me, he said.

On statements by several countries in support of Malaysia's call for the resignation of UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, Dr. Mahathir said the UN representative in Bosnia, Yashushi Akashi, should also be removed.

He said he felt that Akashi seemed to be obstructing any action to be taken against the Serbs.

Dr. Mahathir also said that Western countries were now beginning to criticize Butrus-Ghali and Akashi.

Maj. Ariffin was the second Malaysian soldier killed in the conflict. Last month, Maj. Ramli Shaari was killed after he stepped on a mine in Croatia.

Editorial Urges Clinton To End Bosnian Conflict

BK1605104294 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 9 May 94 p 10

[Editorial: "The United States Should Obey the Demand of the International Community"]

[Text] While studying at George Washington University, Bill Clinton asked a senator for a job. He was told that there was no permanent job in that office. There were only two part-time jobs available there. Clinton offered to hold the two posts. This might symbolize Clinton as a hard worker or a monopolizer. This event happened about 30 years ago. He is now occupying the White House as head of a world superpower. The world is now demanding that Clinton work hard. We simply want him to take up the greatest and most challenging job, that is to use his power to end the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Clinton once wrote: "A leader will only be useful if he or she is strongly determined to confront any issue. We cannot accept a policy marginally or are reluctant to act as this will cause politics to lose its essence."

During a meeting with Clinton yesterday, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir gave a viewpoint that contradicted the U.S. action regarding the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Will Clinton be able to fulfil the demand? We are confident that Clinton, being the first U.S. President elected in the post-Cold War era, will be able to fulfil the wish of the international community without much ado. We abide by the principles that Clinton belonged to a generation that grew up during the Cold War era and that realized how a superpower rivalry could bring the world to destruction. He was already aware that wars had brought about the worst effects the world can experience. Why, however, has he acted so weakly? Clinton should know that the current generation should not be forced to tie itself to the mood [preceding word in English] and events formed in the superpower political arena. The entire world is being haunted by fears of worsening wars.

The international community wants a world that is reliable and capable of ensuring the welfare of mankind. They want strong, noble world leaders capable of telling the truth. We want to see Clinton, being leader of a superpower, to give the world a greater sense of security. Is he capable of leading the world or is the issue of Bosnia-Herzegovina too great to resolve? Does he remain a "monopolizer?"

As Clinton was once a strong supporter of Jimmy Carter's human rights policy vis-a-vis the refugee issue, this is time for him to prove his commitment by settling a greater issue—brutal persecution, rapes, and murders. We want Clinton to fulfill the demand of the international community. We want the United States to rethink and work for the welfare of the rest of the world.

The United States should use this opportunity to restore its image before the international community. The United States should change its policy of seeing a problem on the basis of potential profit to one based on humanity. The policy that arms sales are more important than human lives means that the United States has no respect for the international community. It would be useless for Clinton to say that education should be available for all human beings, if Bosnian children were

unable to study because school buildings had been destroyed and it was dangerous to go to school.

The United States should not deceive the world by distorting facts about the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina. If this continues, a proverb that "a nation creates a war to gain wealth, while an anti-war nation in fact creates a war" is correct. The slogan "Make Profits Out of War" is nothing new in the superpower context. As explained by Dr. Mahathir, the United States should use its power and influence to end the brutalities in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Commentary Foresees Benefit From PRC Development

BK1405105294 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 13 May 94

[Station commentary]

[Text] Economists and political theorists are not truthful. They work in certain circumstances, but not in others. This is why Western-style democracy and free market enterprises do not harmoniously guarantee a national success. It differs from country to country. China is one of them. As Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed pointed out in Beijing, the country has its own political and economic agenda. So far, it has worked for the country which is grappling with a population in excess of 1.2 billion people. Therefore, to bring prosperity to all its people is a tall order. Absolute democracy based on Western standards is not practical in China. Neither is a completely free market economy. Russia is a prime example of how capitalism after the scrapping of a centrally planned economy has failed. China does not want to suffer a similar fate. Its economy is a dome of a free enterprise coupled with socialist elements. In this way, it guarantees the distribution of wealth to the people. At the same time, the country realizes it needs foreign markets. So, it opens its own market to foreign enterprises while making inroads into to others.

This is what Southeast Asian countries have a lot to gain. China offers a huge market potential. Rather than harboring fears about its alleged military aggression, it is time to look to China as a valuable business partner. But China has to reassure others that it is not bent on a military conquest. A recent report that the country was building up its military facilities is indeed disturbing. This is compounded by overlapping claims on certain territories. Without doubt, flash points do exist. But in the overall scheme of things, China, too, has to trade with Southeast Asian countries. It is the interdependent relationship that China would not want to jeopardize through unwarranted military exploits. If that is all China is keen to assert, then such a picture has been painted by the Western powers. After all, Western powers believe self-preservation can only be achieved through military expansion. This is not the case in this part of the world. For business to succeed, a country

needs order. Otherwise, it will lead to a weak government and discourage foreign investment. That is what China has set out to do for there is a massive potential for all through greater economic interaction. Even without China's potential not fully exploited [as heard], the Asia-Pacific region has emerged as the fastest growth area in the world. What more if the huge potential in China is harnessed? This is unimaginable given China's potentially vast market. Most importantly, it can be the engine of growth for this region first and perhaps the rest of the world.

Malaysia recognizes China's huge economic potential and the vital role it can play. It has already embarked on enhancing two-way trade and investment with China. Numerous Malaysian companies are penetrating the huge Chinese market. In return, many Chinese companies are looking into trade and investment in Malaysia. Malaysia's move is, therefore, a step in the right direction in its approach toward China. Malaysia welcomes a wealthy and prosperous China, knowing very well its [word indistinct] benefit would be far-reaching.

Central Bank Lifts Control on Vostro Account

BK1305154194 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 12 May 94 pp 1, 6

[By Noorzita Samad]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Wed—Bank Negara [Central Bank] Governor Ahmad Mohamed Don today announced the relaxation of a monetary measure which was instituted to control the inflow of speculative funds from abroad.

Effective May 16, foreigners will no longer be required to pay a levy to commercial banks for holding their ringgit funds—a term referred to as "negative interest" in the banking circle.

These funds held in vostro accounts (non-interest bearing ringgit funds held by foreigners in local banks) will no longer be subjected to statutory reserve and liquidity requirements.

To moderate the effect of the lifting of this negative interest measure, Bank Negara will mop up additional liquidity by raising the statutory reserve ratio (SRR) from 9.5 per cent to 10.5 per cent effective Monday.

The SRR is the amount of funds based on a percentage of eligible liabilities or reserve assets that commercial and merchant banks and finance companies need to place with the Central Bank.

These two measures will likely result in a return of foreign funds into the local financial system and help shore up the strength of the ringgit.

Ahmad said in a statement that these measures were consistent with the Central Bank's overall strategy of creating a conducive environment for genuine investors as well as maintaining price stability.

"Bank Negara will continue to monitor the situation and will not hesitate to introduce measures as and when necessary to achieve its objectives."

In line with this, commercial banks, nevertheless, are still required to place their vostro balances with Bank Negara for it "to continue sterilising the remaining inflows".

The negative interest rate measure introduced in February had been successful in reducing the amount of speculative funds maintained in vostro accounts from a high of more than RM [Ringgit Malaysia] 8 billion in January to RM2.6 billion yesterday.

"Consequently, it is no longer necessary to continue with a negative interest rate on the vostro balances held by foreign banking institutions."

The newly appointed Bank Negara Governor also outlined the importance he would place on fighting inflation, giving an indication of how he would tackle the problem.

He said much of today's inflation was anticipatory, hence psychological in nature.

"The objective of the policy is to affect inflationary expectations so that they will not become self-fulfilling.

"In this, Bank Negara stands prepared to do whatever it takes to ensure that the inflationary psychology is not entrenched.

"We will act again, when act we must, in order to convince investors, businesses and the public that the (Central) bank will continue to give priority to this continuing battle against inflation."

Ahmad said large inflows of speculative funds had prompted the Central Bank to take drastic steps of late to re-establish control over the monetary aggregates.

"Now that most of the speculators have unwound their positions, the ringgit has strengthened in the markets.

"Before long, the positive impact of the bank's various measures, including those announced today, will be reflected in the financial markets in a way that should bring new confidence in the bank's resolve to fight inflation."

The ringgit reacted positively today, closing higher at 2.6100/30 against the US dollar from 2.6180/90 yesterday.

Dealers attributed the active trading to buying interest in the ringgit, fuelled by talks that Bank Negara is raising the SRR and lifting the restriction on the vostro accounts.

Singapore

Daily Criticizes Continued U.S. Reaction to Fay's Case

BK1305111794 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 13 May 94 p 34

[Editorial: "Won't America Let It Be?"]

[Text] One week after Michael Fay received his caning punishment and despite the helpful words of US Vice-President Albert Gore about moving on from there, there is still too much rancour in the Americans' management of the fallout, thus causing one to ponder two questions. Are relations between the two countries, with strategic and economic interests that override everything else, worth dicing with for the sake of emotional bombast over a court judgment? If the answer is no, why does the US persist with petty acts that would call into question its commitment not only to diplomatic relations with friendly countries, but also the primacy of the written law? If the US is the only superpower left, it needs to behave like one. It would not want to look silly over a matter as routine as Fay's punishment. The Singapore Government had been proper, in the face of abuse and rabid talk from both the US media and the Fay family, in asking that both sides "focus on their larger mutual interests and put this incident behind them." And this from the party sinned against: Fay had been dealt with by the book. Singapore had nothing to be sorry for what had happened. It was a straightforward court matter. We ask if the US is serious about wanting to move on from here when, in the space of two days, a high official in the administration goes on what looks like a personal vendetta against Singapore, and the State Department continues to equivocate about the truth of Fay's injuries from caning.

Mr Mickey Kantor, the Trade Representative, was guilty of gross indecency when he said that Singapore should be denied the privilege of hosting the World Trade Organisation's [WTO's] inaugural conference next year. The Fay link was transparent. Mr Kantor was hijacking the decision-making prerogative of the WTO's global membership, an indiscretion that should be condemned. Member states decide who shall be the host. Singapore may not get the vote, but it should not be because of the Fay case. If the WTO can be dragged into a bilateral squabble, just as the Olympic movement was debased over the argument about China's human rights record, a new and dangerous distortion would become the norm in the conduct of international relations. America would not want to claim the patent rights to that, surely. Mr Kantor's remark was irresponsible, never mind the crassness for which he is sometimes known. After the State Department had said he was expressing a personal view as the government had no opinion on who shall be host has America ever cared about such things?, Mr Kantor was unrepentant. Singapore, no—he repeated. Question: If a loose cannon is allowed to contradict policy, how much damage could be done? President Bill Clinton, a

personal friend of Mr Kantor's, needs to be fastidious about cabinet house-keeping.

As for the dispute over how badly Fay had been hurt in the caning, the pertinent issue is truthfulness as it affects relations. The extent of Fay's injuries is irrelevant. Caning will invariably leave marks and it would sometimes draw blood. The Prisons Department should not have had to explain how mild the injuries had been and how well Fay had taken the caning. To the government's objections that the description of boy's condition—as given by his father and lawyer in America based on an account given a US Embassy official here—was exaggerated, the State Department has been waffling. If it does not believe the Prisons Department's account, it should say outright that the Singapore Government is lying. The government will no doubt respond appropriately. We have no cause to doubt the accuracy of the official account. If the U.S. accepts it as accurate, it owes Singapore an obligation to be forthright. In the process, end the spectacle of the government of the world's strongest nation being manipulated by an overwrought family. It was amusing, now it gets tiresome.

Joint Military Exercise With Philippines Begins

BK1305134694 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 13 May 94 p 3

[By Mathew Pereira]

[Text] Instructors from the Singapore Armed Forces [SAF] showed soldiers from the Philippine Army (PA) the finer points of Fighting in Built-Up Areas (Fibua) yesterday.

The visiting army later executed a near-perfect mock attack to secure three buildings at the Safti [Singapore Armed Forces Training Institute] training area under the watchful eyes of Singapore trainers.

The PA soldiers were part of a 200-strong contingent which is in Singapore for Exercise Anoa-Singa 2/94.

The exercise allows for cross-training between the troops of the two countries.

This is the first bilateral army exercise between the two countries to be held in Singapore and the second in the Anoa-Singa series. The previous exercise was held in the Philippines last year.

Anoa-Singa 2/94 is conducted under a memorandum of understanding the two countries signed last week.

It provides for regular joint exercises between the two armed forces. The two countries take turns to host it.

Among those observing yesterday's attack were the chief of Defence Force, Major-General Ng Jui Ping, and the chief of staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines, Lt-General Arturo T. Enrile.

The Fibua practice was also one of the activities which kicked off Anoa-Singa 2/94.

While the men tackled urban warfare, their commanders were put through a fully computerised wargaming system. The seven-day bilateral exercise is being held in the Safti training area.

Maj-Gen Ng and Lt-Gen Enrile opened the exercise at a short ceremony at the SAF Wargame Centre in Jurong earlier in the morning.

Maj-Gen Ng, in his speech, said the SAF had always valued joint exercises with friendly forces.

He said: "Not only do such exercises provide good avenues for us to learn from one another, they forge close understanding between the leaders, officers, and men of both armed forces. Over time, as the officers advance in the careers, they bring to defence relations that special insight into the other armed forces and that special rapport with its leaders."

Lt-Gen Enrile said the bilateral initiative underpinned the desire of the two sides to expand their interaction.

About 600 officers and men from the 1st and 2nd Battalions, Singapore Guards are involved in the exercise.

Their Filipino counterparts are from the PA's 56th Infantry Battalion (56IB). The troops arrived here last Friday and will leave on May 21.

The Defence Ministry said Exercise Anoa-Singa reflects the warm and friendly ties between the two countries' armed forces.

Cambodia

Khieu Samphan Condemns Alleged U.S. Arms Aid

BK1505121894 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 May 94

["Appeal to the nation" by Khieu Samphan, head of the party of Democratic Kampuchea; dated 14 May—read by announcer]

[Text] I. Presently, the United States is arrogantly and shamelessly planning to serve as ringleader of the allies in providing arms to the communist Vietnamese's puppets and two-headed government for continuing to kindle the war to kill the Cambodian nation and people.

II. This is a continuation of the strategy of the allies and the communist Vietnamese to pit the traitorous Cambodians against the patriotic Cambodians and Cambodian people to kill the Cambodian nation and people, thus enabling them to compete for the benefits of the Cambodian nation and people.

III. After our nation and people valiantly and arduously struggled for the past 10 years and more against the aggressor communist Vietnamese, thus inflicting heavy defeats on them and plunging them into an impasse, the Western allies, headed by the United States, have resorted to a new strategy by joining hands with the communist Vietnamese to continue slaying the Cambodian nation and people.

The Baker-Shevardnadze communique issued in Paris in July 1990 is an official and open declaration of this new strategy.

The communist Vietnamese's goal is to smash Democratic Kampuchea so that they can annex and turn Cambodia into another Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory annexed by Vietnam]. They have continued to kindle their war of aggression in Cambodia to seek a chance to send more Vietnamese nationals to engulf Cambodia.

The United States and its evil allies also have the goal to smash Democratic Kampuchea to put Cambodia into their sphere of influence. This is why the allies, with the United States as the ringleader and France, Australia, and Japan as the proxies, have joined hands with the communist Vietnamese in launching various criminal activities.

1. They opposed the Paris Accords by refusing to give the right and power to the quadripartite Supreme National Council and not supervising the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia;

2. They organized a sham election under the control of the communist Vietnamese administration and UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia];

3. Immediately after the elections and establishing the two-headed government, they have continued to kindle the war by leading the forces of the communist Vietnamese puppets and the forces of the two Para groups [noncommunist resistance groups], which are U.S. puppet forces, to launch offensives against Democratic Kampuchea and the people in Stoung, Phnum Chhat, Anlung Veng, Pailin, and other areas. However, they have suffered successive defeats and more serious setbacks militarily, politically, economically, financially, and socially.

In the military field, the two categories of Para forces, which are U.S. puppets, are dissolving, and the communist Vietnamese puppet forces are badly beaten and collapsing.

In the political field, both the allies and their puppets grouped up with the communist Vietnamese puppets have all been exposed at home and abroad as the conspirators of the aggressor communist Vietnamese, as the warmongers, traitors, and the arch corruptors.

In the economic and financial fields, the communist Vietnamese puppets and two-headed government are collapsing. They have been able to survive only because

of the small-scale aid drops from the allies. They are strangling one another and are plunging into the abyss. Although in an all-around impasse, they are blindly seeking to eliminate the Cambodian nation and people and Democratic Kampuchea through military means.

IV. In what situation are the United States, France, Australia, and the other evil allies jointly providing arms to the communist Vietnamese puppets? It is in a situation in which the two-headed government has only a decaying skin left. In reality, what remains is only the pure puppet administration and puppet army of the communist Vietnamese. The Vietnamese puppet administration and puppet army are also collapsing. They have no people on their side. The people very strongly oppose them.

This situation shows that the policy to continue kindling the war pursued by the United States and the other evil allies is a blind policy that will only lead them toward an abyss of more shameful defeats.

The overwhelming majority of countries around the world, especially in Southeast Asia, oppose this blind policy.

In the United States and other Western countries, public opinions has asked: Which is better—to follow this policy to blindly kindle the war or to reconsider helping Cambodia achieve peace and national reconciliation?

More and more, public opinion has asked: What benefit do the United States and the allies expect to gain from opposing the national reconciliation and peace in Cambodia by continuing to provide dollars and arms to the communist Vietnamese puppets?

Those who ask these questions have become well aware of the fact that it is impossible to eliminate Democratic Kampuchea. Attacking Democratic Kampuchea is tantamount to attacking the Cambodian nation and people.

V. Esteemed and beloved compatriots, both the communist Vietnamese and the allies are very very cruel toward our Cambodian nation and people. They have been jointly mustering their puppet forces to serve their strategy to eliminate our nation and people. They have opposed our national reconciliation. They have opposed the national reconciliation policy of King Norodom Sihanouk. They have continued to kindle the war of the aggressor communist Vietnamese. However, they have suffered serious defeats successively.

The United States and the other evil allies are now openly taking the lead in providing arms to their puppets, that is, the communist Vietnamese and the Vietnamese puppets, to continue killing and exterminating our nation and people.

Therefore, we call on all compatriots to rise up and launch all forms of activities to check and smash this arch criminal plan.

Compatriots in the country should rise up and join hands with the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in defending your villages, houses, farm lands, property, oxen, buffalo, and fowl. You should prevent yourselves from being forcibly recruited as soldiers or as militiamen. You should call on your offspring and husbands to desert the fascist administration and the battlefields and return home.

Compatriots in the cities should rise up to oppose the fascist regime, which is completely corrupt, betrays the country and people, and sells out our nation and territory to the communist Vietnamese and the alliance. You should rise up to demand national reconciliation and peace so that our nation and people and each of your families can survive and earn a living peacefully.

VI. I would like to take this opportunity to stress once again that the Democratic Kampuchean forces vehemently oppose the war, vehemently oppose the attempt to continue kindling the war of the communist Vietnamese, Vietnamese puppets, and the allies and their puppets. Democratic Kampuchea unswervingly adheres to the policy of national reconciliation. In whatever circumstances, it will never deviate from the king's five-point national reconciliation policy.

The king has repeatedly appealed to us that national reconciliation is the only holy medicine for our nation and people to regain genuine peace and thereby move on, step by step, toward achieving their national independence and sovereignty.

The king has said: War is death; peace is life.

However, if the communist Vietnamese and bellicose allies of all categories continue to oppose our national reconciliation and to kindle the war, they should look back at the past historic experiences, especially the experiences in the full-fledged war of aggression of the communist Vietnamese in the past 13 years and the war rekindled by the allies together with the communist Vietnamese from July 1993 until today.

These experiences clearly show that the evil elements and weaponry of the foreign aggressors definitely cannot conquer the solid and dynamic forces of unity of the Cambodian nation and people.

Reject the warmongers!

Down with the warmongers!

Long live the mighty great national united forces of the Cambodian nation and people!

Long live the mighty force of national reconciliation!

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, head of the party of Democratic Kampuchea

[Dated] 14 May 1994

King Opposes Planned 16-17 May Demonstration

BK1505152794 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 May 94

[Message to the nation from King Norodom Sihanouk; dated 15 May—read by Troeung Meali, chief of King's Office]

[Text] Message from His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varaman, king of the Kingdom of Cambodia, to his respected and beloved compatriots:

Phnom Penh, 15 May 1994

I, Norodom Sihanouk, king father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, would like to express deepest thanks and most heartfelt, sincere commendation to all respected and beloved brothers, sisters, children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and compatriots who have always (?given sincere support to) me in my nonviolent and peaceful approach to reconcile and unite our nation at the present time when our motherland is experiencing a difficult situation.

It is in this context that I, the king father, grandfather, and great-grandfather would like to energetically ask all respected and beloved brothers, sisters, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren to please choose the nonviolent and (?peaceful) path in seeking a solution to all problems and conflicts.

I would like to request all respected and beloved brothers, sisters, children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and compatriots who plan to hold demonstrations to voice their support for me and for peace on 16 and 17 May to please cancel such activities. [Words indistinct] might bring about adverse consequences that will further complicate the solution that we are seeking for our motherland through peaceful means in line with Lord Buddha's teachings.

With firm conviction that all respected and beloved brothers, sisters, children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and compatriots will unfailingly follow my advice in this message, I would like all respected and beloved brothers, sisters, children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and compatriots to please accept my deepest and warmest love.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

Khmer Rouge Radio Condemns Ranariddh as 'Liar'

BK1605064294 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 May 94

[Unattributed commentary: "Ranariddh is the Master Liar Prince"]

[Text] In a radio interview in Phnom Penh on 12 May, liar Prince Ranariddh intentionally and shamelessly lied, in the same manner that fault-finders and foreign vassals usually do, that Democratic Kampuchea has given the Preah Vihear Temple to Thailand.

Liar prince, you should not tell such an empty lie; even the children will not believe you. Do not look down upon your own people as being so ignorant; they know well that you are very notorious. You believe only in the words of the allies and communist Vietnamese who are killing the Cambodian nation and people and the national resistance forces which are struggling for national salvation.

The Cambodian nation and people know well that you, the liar prince, have resorted to this tale because the allies and communist Vietnamese have suffered serious defeats everywhere, especially on the Anlung Veng battlefield in February 1994 and on Pailin battlefield in April 1994, and are suffering serious setbacks on the Route 5 battlefield—in the areas from Nimit to Poipet and from Nimit to Sisophon and so forth.

In the same interview, liar Prince Ranariddh further lied that the two-headed elements could not control the influx of millions of Vietnamese immigrants into Cambodia because the Cambodian-Vietnamese border is very long.

This statement is really [words indistinct]. This statement is in favor of the influx of Vietnamese in order to turn Cambodia into another Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory annexed by Vietnam].

The liar prince has allowed thousands of Vietnamese nationals to flow into Cambodia every day. They have come by truck, boat, and motor boat through big and small rivers and Routes 1, 2, 3, and so forth. Meanwhile, Prince Ranariddh has thought only of attacking his own nation and eliminating the patriotic resistance forces. Why? It is because Ranariddh has sold himself out to the allies, communist Vietnamese, and Vietnamese puppets in exchange for U.S. dollars, gold, jewels, luxurious cars and villas, and private airplanes.

The Cambodian nation and people condemn and will continue to condemn the two puppet groups for betraying the nation and people and allowing the communist Vietnamese to annex Cambodia into late Ho Chi Minh's Indochinese Federation.

Reports on Battlefield Situation Continue

Sisophon Bridge Disabled

BK1505110594 Hong Kong AFP in English 1033 GMT 15 May 94

[Text] Aranyaprathet, Thailand, May 15 (AFP)—Khmer Rouge guerrillas have attacked and disabled a bridge on the outskirts of the key Cambodian town of Sisophon, a Cambodian government officer said here.

About 50 Khmer Rouge guerrillas on Saturday blew up a section of a bridge which connects Sisophon to the town of Mongkol Borey, eight kilometers (five miles) east, he said.

The bridge on National Route 5, part of the government's supply route, had been made impassable for large vehicles, according to officer with the Cambodian-Thai Coordination Office (CTCO).

Government troops managed to drive off the guerrillas from the structure and reinforcements had been sent, he said.

Mongkol Borey was believed to have been attacked by Khmer Rouge forces at the same time, the officer said.

Detailed reports from the area were unavailable.

Route 'Completely' Cut Off

BK1605023794 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 May 94

[Text] A special report from the Battambang-Sisophon portion of Route 5: The National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] crushed the invading forces of the two-headed government in Mongkolborei, completely liberating the Mongkolborei township and bridge.

At 0400 near dawn on 15 May the NADK and people attacked the invading forces of the two-headed government in Mongkolborei township from three directions. The first prong engaged the enemy at the Mongkolborei Bridge. The second prong hit their position in the Mongkolborei market. The third attacked the defense networks protecting the Mongkolborei township along the Mongkolborei River south of Route 5.

As initial results: 1. We completely destroyed the position defending the Mongkolborei Bridge and destroyed the Mongkolborei Bridge itself.

2. We destroyed the position of the invading forces in the Mongkolborei market and completely liberated the market.

3. We crushed the invading forces and the brutal authorities of the two-headed government along the Mongkolborei River from Bat Trang to Rohat Toek.

The NADK and people are carrying on the attack against the invading forces and brutal authorities of the two-headed government both on and along Route 5.

The strategic transport line of the invading forces from Battambang to Sisophon and from Sisophon to Poipet which for months has been intermittently closed is now completely cut off. In whole units, the invading troops are fleeing in all directions, trying to return to their homes and loved ones, especially those who have been forcibly sent by the two-headed government from Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap, and Preah Vihear. The brutal authorities are also running for their lives. Those who

were forcibly drafted have pledged to the people that they will no longer serve the leading puppets of the communist Vietnamese and the Americans against their own nation and people. They said they have seen with their own eyes and heard with their own ears that the alliance headed by the United States has overtly colluded with the communist Vietnamese and their stooges in the two-headed government in trying to do away with our nation. Our people both in the countryside and the cities as well as those living elsewhere must unite and fight most vigorously to defend our nation and race and save it from being wiped out by the aggressors, be it the communist Vietnamese, the alliance, or their running dogs in the two-headed government.

'Liberation' of Sangkum Thmei District

BK1605024194 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 May 94

[Text] A special report from the battlefield of Preah Vihear Province on the attack on and liberation of Sangkum Thmei District, Preah Vihear Province, and the liberation of 15 satellite hamlets around the district seat:

On the morning of 14 May the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] and the people attacked the invading forces of the two-headed government in the district seat of Sangkum Thmei District, Preah Vihear Province. After fighting from 0500 to 0900, we completely liberated and controlled the seat of Sangkum Thmei District and liberated 15 satellite hamlets around it.

The NADK and the people killed 37 invading troops of the two-headed government, wounded 59, and captured 15 others. We seized 520 assorted weapons, including one DK-82; two 82-mm mortars; two 60-mm mortars; one 12.7-mm machine gun; 17 B-40's and B-41's; 12 RPK, Kolinov, and RPD machine guns; 223 AK's; 224 SKS's; and 30 AR-15's along with a large quantity of assorted ammunition. We destroyed a large arms and ammunition depot and large equipment in three hangars.

The freed populace expressed jubilation at being liberated from the demonic claws of the invading forces and brutal authorities of the two-headed government. They pledged to actively participate in the struggle to defend their hamlets and contribute to peace and national reconciliation.

Indonesia

Daily Views Government Response To GATT Rice Rules

BK1305153794 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 23 Apr 94 p 2

[Editorial: "Rice Import and GATT Rules"]

[Text] President Suharto opened a three-day national coordination meeting on food industry at the National Palace in Jakarta on Thursday (21/4). Addressing the ceremony, he said it is not totally right to think that Indonesia would not be able to sustain its rice self-sufficiency if it has to import rice from other countries. The head of state said Indonesia can still import rice, but at the same time it has to export its rice. He said that Indonesia has to comply with this system because this is a more profitable way of developing the national food industry. According to the president, this mechanism can also be applied to other commodities but inter-sectional cooperation is essential in tackling difficulties in the food-related businesses.

In the past, the import of rice had been linked to the issue of Indonesia's inability to achieve self-sufficiency in the commodity. This happened in 1991 when Indonesia imported 178 tons of rice, while there were no exports at all. In 1992, Indonesia exported 72,000 tons and imported 63,000 tons of rice. Indonesia had imported 375 tons and exported only 11,000 tons prior to achieving self-sufficiency in 1984.

It is interesting to note that President Suharto's observation on the food industry, especially when it is linked to GATT rules on rice imports, signed recently at the GATT ministerial conference in Marrakech, Morocco. Under the agreement, every signatory is required to import rice amounting to three percent of its domestic consumption. This means the world rice market will be widened and that it will be possible for Indonesia to increase exports of excess rice.

It has been reported that Indonesia's 1993 rice export reached 30 million tons and its domestic consumption 25 million tons. The extra five million tons are reserves and would be exported should the surplus rise. Meanwhile, based on world food statistics, the world supply of rice is about 12 million tons or about four percent of the world output, or about 300 million tons. All this while the world rice market has been dominated by the United States, Vietnam, and Thailand. These three countries supply about 70 percent of the rice in the world market. In such conditions, rice prices in the world market have become unstable.

On the other hand, when all signatories are required to strictly observe GATT rules on the rice trade, Indonesia is required to import about 700,000 tons of rice. However, at the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations in December 1993, Indonesia managed to bargain for some relaxation to the rules. In the meeting, Ibrahim Hasan, minister of state for food affairs and head of the Logistics Board who was leading the Indonesian delegation, explained Indonesia's difficulties in observing the GATT rules in view of the characteristics of the world rice market and the fact that it has a huge population to feed.

Some time ago, Syarifudin Baharsyah, minister of agriculture, announced that Indonesia had been forced to

import 10,000 tons of rice from the United States. This was not because Indonesia faced a shortage, but the consequence of being one of the signatories of the GATT multilateral trade agreement. With the existence of the obligatory rice import rule, we can anticipate that the considerable amount of rice being imported may negatively affect our domestic rice market.

Even though the amount to be imported is relatively small compared to the domestic consumption of 25 million tons, Indonesia still has to take measures so that it will not affect the domestic market where local farmers are the producers. In addition, Indonesia must pick the quality of the rice it imports from the United States. In connection with this, Ibrahim Hasan said the rice imported would only be sold at special stores in the country or consumed at hotels and restaurants.

Indonesia has to intensify efforts to increase its rice exports to counter the pressure for rice imports due to the minimum access opportunity (MAO) regulation under GATT. The other alternative that Indonesia can resort to is to impose high tariff barriers on imported rice. Somehow, in reality it looks like Indonesia will pursue the two alternatives.

The nature of rice self-sufficiency achieved by Indonesia depends on trend [two preceding words in English]. Its exports or imports are based on economic considerations and efficiency. On the basis of this, Indonesia has expressed its willingness to import a maximum of 50 percent of the 70,000 tons of rice it used to import with a 90 percent tariff quota. The tariffs to be imposed on the remainder of the imports will depend on the domestic price stability with a 180-percent tariff quota. Ibrahim Hasan said Indonesia will also implement the CBO (Ceiling Binding Offer) [preceding four words in English] because CBO is more profitable than any open tariff system.

Failure of U.S. Textile Quota Talks Viewed

BK1305143894 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 5 May 94 p 4

[Editorial: "The Failure of U.S.-Indonesia Talks on Textiles"]

[Text] Problems always exist. Bilateral talks on textile production and export between the United States and the Government of Indonesia took place last week. This is a routine annual procedure as the period draws near marking the end of Indonesia's textile export quota to the United States. The talks mainly centered on the U.S. decision regarding Indonesia's annual textile export quota.

The failed talks were considered normal. Similar talks on textile quotas between the two nations have also failed previously and no agreements were then achieved. However, some of the talks have proven successful.

Indonesia's textile export was considered disappointing if it is observed within the context that its nongas exports achieved a level off [preceding two words in English].

As a rule, Indonesia will make official its new request for an increase in its export quota on 1 July. But the U.S. insisted on holding a meeting in connection with the access of its commodities into Indonesia's market, including the issue of property right [preceding two words in English]. Indonesia clarified that its delegation was not empowered with the mandate of discussing such an issue because it was not related to the textile export quota. Thus, the talks collapsed.

But we view such a failure with a deeper perspective. First, the recently concluded talks were similar to previous talks, and the Indonesian delegation forwarded several requests in its bid to increase the textile export quota accorded by the U.S.. However, when the USTR [United States Trade Representative] requested certain concessions as a counter request, Indonesia could not grant such requests.

Indonesia probably practiced this strategy from the beginning. It is also likely that Indonesia made an earlier prediction that its request for access to the U.S. market would be turned down, acknowledging the fact that the United States as a superpower arrives at such decisions in most of its trade negotiations. Fortunately, the latest failed talks did not leave a negative impact on us because there will be more time for such talks in the future.

We perceive that the present and future economic globalization will depend on a change of attitude in trade negotiations. We also consider that our current strategic physical location is becoming less important to the United States global economic and political strategy. What we need is more economic and trade concessions, including an increase in the textile export quota.

Most of the previous trade relations brought about mutual benefit. But it is imperative for economic globalization to bring about mutual benefit. Economic globalization emphasizes a win-win situation [preceding three words in English].

Therefore, Indonesia should be prepared to make certain concessions during future negotiations if its requests for more concessions are to be realized, particularly with regard to its request for an increased textile export quota. Our only strategy in the recent talks on textile export quotas was through giving an explanation that our delegation was not empowered with the mandate of making concessions during the limited trade negotiations.

It should also be taken into consideration that we are currently unable to forecast the U.S. aspirations in trying to increase its exports—prior to the negotiations on the textile export quota. Furthermore, the Indonesian delegation which participated in the limited negotiations was not the best delegation empowered to make decisions.

In this connection, we wish to point out that the 1992 U.S.-Indonesia textile negotiations were successful because Indonesia agreed to provide two concessions to the U.S., namely the entry of U.S. films and fruit into Indonesian markets. This was considered a precedent. Therefore, the USTR's demand for access to Indonesia's market and protection of the property right [preceding two words in English] do not come as a surprise or were considered extraordinary issues in connection with the trade negotiations between the two countries.

Second, the concluded bilateral negotiations on the textile quota issue were too formal. The Indonesian delegation met with the USTR team and, as far as we know, forwarded a request for an increased quota of exports to the United States—including quotas on several other categories. On the other hand, the USTR pressed for a meeting on the issue of providing access for U.S. commodities into the Indonesian market and the property rights issue. The talks also collapsed due to disagreement.

Prior to the negotiations, no contact or lobbying was done to find out how Indonesia's request was met by the U.S. in connection with textile exports. Such measures were also not carried out when other discussions ended in a deadlock. Several Indonesian textile industrialists also participated in the last negotiations with the U.S. side. Unfortunately, textile industrialists who have access to lobbying and who had established earlier personal contact with the USTR, Foreign Relations Department, Agriculture Department, Inland Revenue Department, the Congress (House of Representatives and the Senate), and American businessmen were not included in the delegation.

Actually, Indonesia previously experienced similar negotiations in 1989 where personal contacts and lobbying played an important role in turning the negotiations into a success and diverting a deadlock. The USTR agreed to increase export quotas on textile and several other categories until the increase exceeded the limit. This was due to informal lobbying carried out outside the official negotiations.

In other words, Indonesia's delegation to the recently concluded negotiations did not lobby or embark on informal personal contacts during its mission to seek a desirable and favorable outcome.

Third, prior to the start of negotiations on the textile export quota, officials of the United States Embassy in Jakarta contacted a number of industrialists and economic experts in connection with the Indonesian delegation to the negotiations. Those who were contacted believed that the United States was not concerned with the quality of the Indonesian delegation. This resulted in queries about Indonesia's seriousness about the negotiations. In fact, almost all categories of the textile export quota to the United States have not been fulfilled [as

published] during the current quota year (1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994). Thus, why should Indonesia ask for an additional quota?

Regarding the quota issue, the United States has long monitored the allocation and management of the textile export quota. The United States along with the EC, Canada, and the Scandinavian countries allocate the quota for the sake of developing the textile industry in developing nations. Accordingly, the quota is allocated free of charge. However, the textile export quota has been commercialized and has become a source of income for those not engaged in the textile industry in Indonesia. In fact, this runs counter to the original objective of the United States, the EC, and the Scandinavian countries.

New Zealand Prime Minister Arrives on Visit

BK1505125594 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 15 May 94

[Text] New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger today flew into Yogyakarta as part of his itinerary of his visit to Indonesia. Yogyakarta-based correspondent Iswianto has the following report.

[Begin Iswianto recording] At exactly 1700 this afternoon, a Royal New Zealand Air Force aircraft, carrying New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger, his wife, and delegation, touched down at Adi Sucipto airport, Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta Governor, Paku Alam VIII [Roman eight], the 8th Regional Commander of Diponegoro, Major General Suyono, the provincial parliamentary chief, Sitomo Simoprajomo and Yogyakarta Police Chief, Colonel (Police) Anwari and a number of first echelon provincial officials were on hand to welcome the New Zealand prime minister and his wife, who had flown direct from their country. After the welcoming ceremony at the VIP lounge in Adi Sucipto airport, the New Zealand prime minister and his delegation left for the Hotel (Abarumo) for the night before proceeding his visit to Jakarta tomorrow. [end recording]

Alatas Responds to New Zealand Deputies on East Timor

BK1305030994 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 13 May 94

[Text] Speaking at Sukarno-Hatta International Airport after concluding his visit to Europe, Switzerland and South Africa, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said all Indonesian Embassy staff and their family members are safe in Sana'a, Yemen. He stressed that the wives and children of the Indonesian Embassy staff would be evacuated first if the situation worsens. The evacuation process will be coordinated with the other foreign missions. Since the recent outbreak of civil war between North and South Yemen, a steady stream of refugees has been seen leaving the affected zones daily.

Touching on the issue concerning a group of New Zealand parliamentarians feeling agitated over the East

Timor issue, Alatas stressed that they were not given complete and true information with regard to the East Timor issue.

According to the minister, the attitude of the parliamentarians stems from the concern of a minor group of people who were ill-informed about the East Timor issue.

Suharto Reminds Citizens Not To Disrupt Unity

BK1405102994 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0710 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Jambi, May 14 (ANTARA) - President Suharto here over the weekend asked people to respect the nation's unity and refrain from doing odd actions that could turn into riots and cause a backward step.

"There are groups of people that are impatient and do something that could shake the national stability. There are also groups that are wishing to use the Western concepts such as on the implementation of human rights and democracy principles," said the head of state.

At a meeting with the local residents after inaugurating the 212-km Eastern Transroad project, the president said that not all of the Western concept suit the culture and attitude of the nation.

"If it (the concept) is just adopted to our system, it would turn into something like a "scarecrow" in the rice field," he stressed.

He said that by mastering the science and technology, people could exploit the richest of the natural resources.

"By mastering the science and technology, we could export the non-oil commodities," he said.

He pointed out knowledge and science that mastered by employees of the national aircraft industry which has turn to the capability of manufacturing some components of the U.S. Boeing and F-16 fighter Falcon.

He also mentioned the capability of Indonesian shipping company, PT PAL, who is now able to produce many various types of vessels.

"Mastering the science and technology could not wait for the time," said President Suharto, who was accompanied by Mrs. Tien Suharto, Public Works Minister Radinal Mokhtar, State Minister/Secretray of the Cabinet Saadilah Mursyid, and Jambi Governor Abdurrahman Sayuti.

*** Paper Pessimistic on Future of Non-Oil/Gas Exports**

94SE0107A Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 7 Mar 94 p 4

[Unsigned Editorial: "Indonesian Non-Oil-and-Gas Exports Cannot Keep Rising Sharply"]

[Text] The realization is increasingly emerging that Indonesia's non-oil-and-gas exports cannot keep rising sharply. This time it is Prof. Dr. Suhadi Mangkusuwondo, economist at the FEUI [Economic Faculty of the University of Indonesia] and member of the APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] group of "eminent persons," who has expressed it.

It is true that Indonesia's non-oil-and-gas exports continue to rise from year to year in absolute volumes and values, but the rate of increase is steadily declining. Meanwhile, it is difficult to expect any increase in oil and gas exports.

In 1993, Indonesian exports rose by 8.41 percent over 1992. That increase was lower than during the 1988-1992 period (an average of 15.8 percent). Thus, there is a trend toward steadily lower increases. Again, we should note that what is declining is the increase, not the absolute volume or value.

This has been a problem for economists and economic policy makers for the last two or three years and will be a big problem in the future. It is not a new problem, however. In 1989, while Indonesia was euphoric over increases of more than 15 percent in non-oil-and-gas exports, Dr. Iwan Jaya Azis, another FEUI economist, warned us and predicted the current situation.

Iwan said that after 1992, increases in non-oil-and-gas exports would decline and would continue to do so. He said it is very probable that non-oil-and-gas exports will level off after 1995. That was said merely from the viewpoint of Indonesia's ability to increase its non-oil-and-gas exports (capabilities of resources, production, and competitiveness on international markets), without considering any other factors.

There are factors now that did not enter into calculations at that time. One of them is GATT. Its impact and consequences will be felt gradually over the next several years. In general, GATT will create freer world trade, which, as far as possible, will be without tariff and nontariff barriers. It requires that each country be able to compete in international trade and demands more production, investment, and trade.

It means an opportunity to increase non-oil-and-gas exports, but it also means a threat to Indonesia if we are not able to take advantage of it and fulfill its requirements or if we are not able to compete in an atmosphere of sharper competition.

We have also read predictions that the developing countries will lose much export revenue because of the introduction of GATT. In fact, it is predicted that Indonesia will lose the most. We need not believe such predictions or assessments, although they are not without basis. Moreover, Indonesia's capabilities are viewed and assessed through foreign eyes. In other words, the predictions may not come true, or they may.

We should accept such assessments as warnings to be alert and to act. Prof. Suhadi Mangkusuwondo suggests that we look again at our investment capabilities, because increases in exports depend on such capabilities, which include our ability to attract foreign investment.

We feel that is not enough, however. There are several other factors, including our ability to spot opportunities on world markets consistent with our capabilities. We need to be wise by selecting what we are capable of doing in exports, for we cannot export every commodity and every service.

There is another matter that has not been touched on very much, because it has not been acknowledged as a big problem. When it has been touched on, it apparently has not been done very directly.

We have been faced with changes through a variety of deregulation measures. Their objective has been to restrain the high-cost economy and increase competitiveness with exports and, domestically, with imports. Nevertheless, hindrances in the form of bureaucratic costs—both official and under-the-table—and collusion between officials and businessmen are increasingly visible as the main factors in Indonesia's high-cost economy.

It cannot be denied that exports are the mainstay of Indonesia's economy. The dependence of our economy on non-oil-and-gas exports will increase in the future. Exports will be even more the source of financing for development and the source of loan payments.

In our opinion, there are three things we could experience in the future in our economy, including exports. First, we could continue to be surprised by the rapid and continuous changes that occur as the result of globalization in the economy and in technology, information, and telecommunications. For example, the export commodities that Indonesia depends on, and that represent our "prima donna" exports, could suddenly cease to sell or suddenly decline in revenues because of those changes.

Second, we might not be prepared to adapt or able to react to the changes that occur in the world. The consequences could affect our economy, and development could also be hindered.

Third, the changes could force us, for the sake of the survival of our economy, to make alterations that actually are unwanted by some interest groups. The fact is, the choice is up to us.

* Paper Reports on Combat Aircraft Capability

94SE0103A Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 22 Mar 94 pp 3, 8

[Text] Indonesia now has Air Combat Maneuvering Range (ACMR) fighter training facilities using Global Positioning System (GPS) technology, which is capable of monitoring the movements of fighter planes at all positions within its range.

The ACMR facilities built at the Pekanbaru Airfield in Riau are one type of bilateral cooperation between the Republic of Indonesia Armed Forces (ABRI) and the Republic of Singapore Air Force (RSAF). Plans are for ABRI's Commander in Chief and Singapore's Commander of Defense Forces to dedicate the ACMR Building today (22 March); the ministers of defense and security (MENHAN) of the two countries will sign the inscription and cut the ribbon.

Dr Yeo Ning Hong, Singapore's Minister of Defense, accompanied by the secretary general of Singapore's Ministry of Defense Lim Siong Guan, by Air Force Chief of Staff Brig Gen Bey Soo Khiang, and by Navy Chief of Staff Commodore Kwek Sien Jin, were in Jakarta yesterday to meet with a number of Indonesian officials, including Minister of Defense and Security Edi Sudradjat.

Plans are for the group of Singaporean defense and security officials to leave for Riau this morning together with a group headed by the Minister of Defense and Security of the Republic of Indonesia to attend the ceremony dedicating the ACMR Building at the Pekanbaru Airfield.

In yesterday's meeting at the Department of Defense and Security, Edi Sudradjat and Yeo Ning Hong discussed technological developments in the field of defense and security, in particular the development of aerospace technology. The two ministers of defense and security also discussed efforts to increase cooperation between the two nations.

ACMR Excellence

The purpose of constructing ACMR training facilities in Pekanbaru is to increase the skills and quality of training in air firing for ABRI and RSAF fighter pilots, who up to now have gotten firing training from the air or at the Air Weapon Range (AWR) in Siabu, Riau.

The ACMR facilities are equipped with Air Borne Pod training equipment made available by the Singapore Air Force. The Air Borne Pod equipment is located on the undercarriage of the fighter planes, which allows the maneuvers made by the fighter planes in the vicinity of Pekanbaru to be captured by the Satellite and Radar Tower Erection and by Real Time Tracking and Positioning (RTTP) monitored on Base Control Debriefing Station (BCDS) screens.

This ACMR system is capable of monitoring fighter planes within a fixed radius of the AWR Siabu region. Air Force KADISPEN [Head of Information Services] Col J. Paryanto told reporters recently that the ACMR is able to monitor aircraft movements within a radius of about 100 miles. In addition, the ACMR is also able to monitor interception and firing movements carried out by the plane and at the same time give the fighter pilot guidance, instructions or corrections from the display room.

The ACMR is also able to record all of fighting maneuvers in the air, which allows the collection of more concrete and accurate material for discussion by the fighter pilots. It is said that these two air-borne capabilities will have a positive effect on reducing the cost of firing training.

It is well known that the ACMR used by Indonesia and Singapore has more reliable monitoring capabilities than the ACMR used by the United States, Japan, Korea and Thailand, which are only able to monitor the movements of planes in positions which have already been determined.

Up to now joint Air Force training, especially with Thailand, has used Thailand's monitoring equipment, the Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation (ACMI).

Philippines

Embassy To Be Set Up in South Africa

BK1605065994 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English 0230 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] The government is ready to present the credentials of its ambassador to the newly installed multi-racial government of South African President Nelson Mandela. It will be the first time the Philippines will have an embassy in South Africa. Philippine Ambassador to Bahrain Leonides Caday is being eyed to head the embassy which will be set up in Pretoria, the country's administrative capital.

South Africa has just ended decades of apartheid with its first all-race election last month. Foreign Affairs Secretary Roberto Romulo said diplomatic relations will be mutually advantageous to the Philippines and South Africa.

South Africa has (?advanced) in steel, tires, textiles, and plastics industries, and produces (?coil), wood, dairy products, grain, tobacco, sugar, and fruits. The mineral-rich nation has been the world's largest producer of gold.

Manila Urges Caution over Beijing, Hanoi Spratlys Row

BK1605103394 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 May 94 p B-9

[Excerpt] The Philippines yesterday advised China and Vietnam to resolve through dialogue their territorial dispute over the South China Sea where a search for oil is under way.

PetroVietnam oil company signed an agreement with Mobil Oil to explore the Blue Dragon field on Hanoi's continental shelf, adjacent to the disputed Spratly Islands, after Beijing signed a deal with another U.S. company, Crestone Energy Corp., to prospect in a nearby field with Chinese naval protection.

The contracts drew protests from both Hanoi and Beijing, and elicited concern from neighboring countries.

Philippine Foreign [Affairs] Secretary Roberto Romulo told reporters that Brunei, China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam—which claim all or part of the Spratlys—"understand the Manila declaration" to seek a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

"We hope that there will be a dialogue and a meeting of the minds," he added.

Manila, which has given permission to foreign and local oil firms to prospect for oil in the central and southern Philippines, has likewise approved a geophysical survey and exploration contract (GSEC) with a consortium of seven Filipino firms to prospect an area that includes the Reed Bank, which adjoins the Spratlys.

Energy department sources said no foreign or Filipino oil firm has so far applied for a GSEC in the part of the Spratly area claimed by the Philippines.

"That is a difficult proposition," the sources said. "Nobody will enter that." [passage omitted]

ROK Proposes 'Special Partnership' With Philippines

SK1605012494 Seoul YONHAP in English 0038 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Manila, May 16 (YONHAP)—South Korea proposed Monday to form a "special partnership" with the Philippines accenting economic cooperation. The Philippines pledged to support South Korea's bid for a non-permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council in 1996-97 and said it will not seek diplomatic normalization with North Korea before resolution of the nuclear problem.

Seoul, meanwhile, promised to expand its Economic Cooperation and Development Fund (EDCF) to the Philippines and to improve the status of the 8,000 Filipino workers employed illegally in South Korea.

Starting the first working day of his Asian tour here, visiting South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu made the offers in talks with his Filipino counterpart Roberto Romulo, Han's aides said.

The "special partnership" would be similar to that South Korea established with Canada this year, but with Manila the goal would be combining Seoul's capital and technology with the resources and labor force available here, they said.

"The Philippines is the closest country to South Korea in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)," Han told reporters Sunday. "We share similar experiences in recent political development, specifically in the democratization process, and there is much we can offer to the Philippines in terms of economic growth experience."

"We are thinking of forming a civilian forum between the two countries to highlight other areas of exchange, such as culture and business," said Han.

Bilateral trade is rising steadily and registered 1.25 billion U.S. dollars last year, with Seoul posting 934 million dollars in exports.

Filipino soldiers, including President Fidel Ramos, fought for the Seoul side during the fratricidal 1950-53 Korean war.

Romulo, recalling his country's past cooperation in trying to defuse the North Korean nuclear crisis, pledged continued support, the aides said. He sought better conditions for the estimated 8,000 "undocumented" Filipino workers in Korea, requesting that they be allowed to stay longer or the quota of 3,000 who are officially accepted as foreign trainees be increased.

Han said he will give the issue positive consideration, the aides said.

On the economic front, Han asked Manila to allow active participation by South Korean companies in developing Subic Bay, the former U.S. Naval base now being turned mainly into a tourist resort.

On EDCF, Han gave a favorable reply to the 35 million dollars worth of projects under review.

The South Korean foreign minister arrived in Manila Sunday morning, his first stop on an 11-day Asian tour taking him later to Thailand, Vietnam and Indonesia.

Han called on President Ramos after his talks with Romulo and met with opinion leaders to promote private-level exchanges between the two countries.

ROK, Philippines To Sign Pact on Defense Industry

SK1605072994 Seoul YONHAP in English 0702 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Manila, May 16 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the Philippines will sign a memorandum on defense industry cooperation in Manila next week allowing Seoul to sell or donate used jet fighters, tanks and artillery, South Korean Embassy officials said Monday.

Vice Defense Minister Chong Chun-ho will visit Manila from May 23-27 and sign the memorandum on May 24 with Filipino Undersecretary for Defense Feliciano Gacis, the officials said.

The agreement is the first of its kind that Seoul has signed with a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, here on the first leg of his Southeast Asian tour, proposed that South Korea and the Philippines establish a "special partnership" to bolster civilian links in the economic and social sectors as well.

South Korea already sold 12 naval patrol boats to the Philippines in May last year at a cut-rate 100 U.S. dollars apiece, paving the way for talks on overall defense industry cooperation, the officials said.

According to the memorandum, the two countries will form a defense industry cooperation committee which will meet once a year alternately in each other's capital.

Details of the date and place for the upcoming meeting will be decided at next week's vice-ministerial talks.

The majority of the military equipment that South Korea can hand over to the Philippines is of U.S. origin, and Seoul must therefore obtain Washington's approval before this materiel can be transferred to Manila, officials explained.

The equipment would include F5-A jet fighters and tanks as well as munitions, they said.

Arms Smuggler Extradited to Taiwan

OW1405140694 Taipei CNA in English 1301 GMT 14 May 94

[By Flor Wang and Timothy Sun]

[Text] Manila, May 14 (CNA)—A weapons smuggler, who has long been on the Taiwan police's most wanted list and was detained Thursday [12 May] by Philippine police, was escorted back to Taiwan by officials from the Investigation Bureau [words indistinct] officials Saturday.

Wang Yu-chang, 39, was the mastermind of an arms smuggling ring that police [words indistinct] February 9 in Pingtung County in southern Taiwan. During their investigation, police found 167 various types of pistols, 11,162 bullets, and a large amount of explosives and detonators.

He was also the arms supplier for the now-imprisoned weapons trafficker Lu Chao-chin who was arrested by police in 1986 for discharging firearms during the commission of a series of crimes, police said.

Wang, who hid out in northern Luzon, the Philippines since 1986, had smuggled 153 guns and 1,129 bullets into Taiwan during five runs over the past six years. The arms he smuggled were mainly sold to criminal gangs in central and southern Taiwan.

Yemen Grants Landing Right for Refugee Evacuation

BK1605065694 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English 0230 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] A Philippine airforce C-130 plane is expected in Sanaa shortly to start evacuating Filipinos stranded in war-torn Yemen. Latest report received by the Foreign Affairs Department said the government of Yemen has

already granted a landing right for the Philippine aircraft. The plane which landed in Muscat, Oman Saturday night is now in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, but it would start shuttle services to Sanaa and back. The first batch of Filipino evacuees from Yemen composed of 21 people returned to Manila last Friday.

Meanwhile, Philippine officials attempting to cross the border from Saudi Arabia to Sanaa to look for 600 contract workers were turned back at the border of a Yemeni official. They were Secretary Nieves Confesor said Captain Ali bin (Mayad) at [word indistinct] immigration did not allow the team of five Filipinos to proceed for security reasons. [sentence as heard] Confesor said the mission was assured that every Filipino evacuee found crossing the border will be given assistance and turned over to the team at the Al-Hyatt Hotel in (Qizan).

Military Human Rights Crimes Excluded From Amnesty

BK1605050294 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 12 May 94 p 8

[Text] President Ramos yesterday issued Proclamation No. 377 disqualifying from the presidential amnesty military and police personnel who committed "serious human rights violations, including extralegal executions during counterinsurgency operations."

Earlier, the president issued Proclamation 347 and 348 ushering in the second round of amnesty to be granted under his regime. These proclamations are currently pending Congressional seal of approval even as government negotiations with rebels are on-going.

Under the new proclamation, the grant of amnesty to personnel of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the Philippine National Police (PNP) is preconditioned on the fact that their acts do not constitute "serious human rights violations" such as acts of rape, torture, extralegal execution, arson, massacre, other crimes against chastity or robbery of any form.

The proclamation amends Section 1 of Proclamation 348 which grants amnesty to certain AFP or PNP personnel "who have committed certain acts or omissions punishable under the Revised Penal Code, the Articles of War, or other Special Laws in furtherance of, incident to or in connection with counter-insurgency operations."

Meanwhile, Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon backed yesterday the Philippine National Police's continued detention of Wilma Tiamzon, secretary general of the Communist Party of the Philippines, despite the Bulacan provincial fiscal's dismissal of the illegal possession of firearms charge against her.

Mr. Drilon said Ms. Tiamzon is still facing a kidnapping and serious illegal detention case pending before a Quezon province court, noting that the kidnapping charge is a non-bailable offense. He also said the PNP

has appealed to the justice department on the Bulacan fiscal's dismissal of the illegal gun possession charge against the communist leader.

"We are going to follow judicial processes," Mr. Drilon said, as he suggested Ms. Tiamzon apply for bail if she wants to be released from detention.

He also said the communist leader can apply for provisional liberty before the Presidential Committee (PC) on the grant of bail, pardon and clemency. The PC serves as the forerunner of the National Amnesty Commission pending the latter's formation.

The PC handles the applications for bail or pardon of those who are either charged or convicted of non-bailable offenses like kidnapping.

The Justice Secretary also said if Ms. Tiamzon wants to be released for humanitarian reasons, a recommendation for such should come from the PNP.

As to government's pronouncement that it will continue to make arrests while there is still no substantial progress in the peace negotiations with leftist rebels, Mr. Drilon said the law has not been "suspended" and that police agencies must "continue to enforce the law."

Mr. Ramos downplayed news that the National Democratic Front (NDF) would back out of the peace talks because of Ms. Tiamzon's continued detention, stating "so what's new?" during his weekly press conference. "We have bent over backwards to make sure that every opportunity to dialogue with government is given to them," he said.

The President added that despite threats to withdraw from the talks, "the door is still open."

In another development, the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) yesterday reported that 21,106 rebel returnees availed of P [Philippine pesos] 670 million worth of financial assistance from the National Reconciliation and Development Program (NRDP) from 1989 to 1992.

This came amidst reports that the funds released by the NRDP, now known as the National Program for Unification and Development Council (NPUDC), were meant as amnesty fund alone.

NPUDC executive director Alberto Bernardo pointed out "the reported P670 million is not an amnesty fund alone but an umbrella fund which covers the various activities of the NRDP."

The activities include, among others, the immediate assistance project, livelihood loan assistance, balik-baril [return gun] project, livelihood skills training and bayanihan [mutual aid] resettlement community project.

Mr. Bernardo further said the NRDP did not incur expenses for amnesty applications "as these were shouldered by the local government units, DILG, Philippine

National Police, Armed Forces of the Philippines and Philippine Information Agency."

The NPUDC chief added that the NRDP, in coordination with the Department of National Defense, documented 36 cases of forgery in 1992 and 1993 resulting in savings of P68.8 million.

In this connection, six fake rebel groups were arrested by the PNP Criminal Investigation Service Command and four forged checks amounting to almost P130,000.00 were recovered by the NRDP.

Death Sentence for Breakaway Rebel Leaders Ordered

BK1305110994 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 11 May 94 p 3

[Text] The mainstream Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] identified with Jose Ma. Sison has meted death sentence to four breakaway rebel leaders, according to Carlos Forte, head of the Manila-Rizal Regional Party Committee, one of the breakaway groups of the CPP.

This, however, could not be verified from the Sison-led CPP itself. One of its allied organizations, the Revolutionary Council of Trade Unions, had earlier denied there was such a "hit list" of former comrades to be liquidated but "only charges that has to be duly processed in the revolutionary court."

In a statement faxed to the CHRONICLE, Forte said Sison's politburo has convened itself as a "People's Court" and voted 5-4 to liquidate Filemon Lagman, Arturo Tabara, Romulo Kintanar, and Ricardo Reyes. Forte is reportedly the nom de guerre of Lagman.

"We have identified three of the comrades assigned to carry out this order, one of whom is a long-time operative of the defunct Armed City Partisan (ACP) in Metro Manila of the early 1970s," Forte said. "They are now in Metro Manila but are being monitored by ABB [Alex Boncayao Brigade] units."

Ramos Approves Nation's First Biodiversity Program

BK1605041794 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 12 May 94 p 15

[Text] The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) revealed today that the safeguarding of the environment is now ensured with the approval by President Ramos of the Philippine Program for Biodiversity Management.

This program will prevent the depletion of the country's natural resources in the pursuit of industrialization as envisioned under Philippines 2000.

The approval of the program was made during the recent meeting of the Philippine Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) with the president.

Officially called the Philippine Strategy for Biological Diversity Conservation (PSBDC), the program contains 18 broad objectives intended to address issues such as biodiversity policy, sustainable use, sustainable agriculture, recognition of ancestral domain, public education and awareness on biodiversity, and institutional capability-building.

The specific goals of the PSBDC include: developing and implementing a holistic and comprehensive national program for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components; ensuring that the relevant activities of the biodiversity program harmonize with those of other government and nongovernmental organizations (NGO's), private sector, religious groups, and local community; and institutionalizing the practice of biodiversity conservation through legislative, administrative, fiscal and other regulatory measures.

An important issue the program addresses is the need for a review of existing national and local policies on the management, use, and conservation of natural resources areas, wildlife and other biological resources.

The program thus aims to reform those policies that encourage the misuse of natural resources and ecologically unsound management of biodiversity and its components.

It also proposes that policies which give incentives to industries that practice sustainable development and environmentally sound activities be adopted. These would include reduction of resource consumption through waste minimization, recycling, and conservation.

Another objective of the PSBDC is the implementation of natural resources accounting method that promotes biodiversity conservation. Part of this objective is the development of satellite environmental accounts in the Philippine system of national accounts.

This could lead to the appropriate pricing of resource ecosystems. Today, resource ecosystems are being treated as "free" good and their degradation does not count as depreciation of the nation's basic capital stock in the calculation of Gross National Product (GNP).

Another critical objective of the program is the integration of biodiversity conservation into national and local development planning.

"If government agencies, both national and local, are willing to incorporate biological diversity conservation in the planning and management of the country, positive changes in the ecological, economic and social spheres of development will surely come about," the program states.

Thailand

Reports on Drug Suspect Thanong Continue

Chuan Calls for Police Action

BK1505102694 Bangkok THE SUNDAY NATION in English 15 May 94 p A1

[Excerpt] Thai law enforcers should start looking into the allegations of drug trafficking made against Chat Thai MP Thanong Siriprichapong, Prime Minister Chuan Likphai said yesterday.

Information provided by US authorities linking Thanong to a conspiracy to smuggle 45 tones of marijuana into the United States from 1973-87 constituted grounds for an investigation, he said.

"With or without US urging, it is the duty of Thai law enforcement officials to take action. Police have a duty to investigate alleged wrongdoers—no matter who they are," the prime minister said. "In the case in question, there are adequate grounds for investigation."

House Speaker Marut Bunnak yesterday said a Chat Thai urgency motion asking the House of Representatives to consider taking action against Thanong had been put on the agenda.

The motion was item 14 on the agenda, but could be brought forward if MPs wished.

Submitted by Chamnong Phothisaro (Chat Thai-Sisaket), it asks the House of Representatives to decide what to do about the Nakhon Phanom MP, charging that the allegations against him have affected the credibility of the House. [passage omitted]

Chat Thai Member Proposes House Debate

BK1405100894 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 May 94 p 1

[Excerpt] A Chat Thai Party MP has sponsored an urgent motion for the Lower House to debate the Thanong Siriprichaphong marijuana smuggling case.

Deputy House Speaker Thawin Paraison said the motion was submitted by Sisaket MP Chamnong Phothisaro and was accepted for the House meeting agenda.

Whether the motion would be moved up for debate at the Lower House's next meeting would depend on the opinion of the majority of the Lower House members, Mr Thawin said.

Fellow lawmakers said yesterday that Mr Thanong should know what course of action to take because he is the one embroiled in the scandal.

Phalang Tham Party [PTP] founder Chamlong Simuang said as an MP, Mr Thanong should know best what step he should take as a result of the scandal.

Maj. Gen. Chamlong said, however, that in the interests of justice and fairness Mr Thanong's position should also be heard.

The PTP de facto leader denied that the United States' accusation against Thanong was part of a plan by PTP to ruin Chat Thai's chance of joining the coalition. He also said that was no reason for PTP to try to discredit Chat Thai.

"I believe the people know Khun Thanong's problem. MPs are grown-up people and they should set themselves up as models for others to obtain the public's trust. We all know what Khun Thanong should do," Maj. Gen. Chamlong said.

Commenting on the issue, Deputy House Speaker Thawin said he believed the Nakhon Phanom MP possessed "political spirit" and knows what he should do. [passage omitted]

ASEAN Urged To Stand Against Interference in Cambodia

BK1505092894 Bangkok THE SUNDAY NATION in English 15 May 94 pp A1, A2

[Text] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai yesterday urged ASEAN countries to take a unified stand against foreign interference in the Cambodian civil war.

"ASEAN is in a good position to voice opposition to any foreign interference in Cambodia's internal affairs and to oppose foreign (arms) assistance to any of the Cambodian parties," he said.

King Sihanouk said last week that foreign military assistance to the Cambodian government might be the only way to end the war with the Khmer Rouge.

An Australian government official said in Canberra on Friday that the Phnom Penh government had approached Australia, the United States, France and "some ASEAN countries" for weapons.

The six-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) comprises Thailand, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore. Thailand has repeatedly warned against outside interference in Cambodia's affairs.

Chuan reiterated yesterday that his government preferred a nonmilitary solution to the conflict. The seemingly endless war would only be fuelled further by fresh supplies of weapons, and this would have a direct affect on Thailand, he added.

However, the prime minister opined it was the Cambodian government's "sovereign right to ask for a foreign arms supply".

Thailand, smarting under allegations it denies that it still supports the Khmer Rouge, has been unsuccessful in

previous attempts to convince its ASEAN partners of the need for a unified stand against foreign interference in Cambodia.

Despite well-earned world praise for ASEAN's earlier cohesiveness in policies towards Cambodia, a meeting of senior officials from the six nations in Thailand last month could not reach a consensus on the situation there.

Phnom Penh will be invited as a special guest to the annual ASEAN meetings to be held in Bangkok in July, when the situation in Cambodia will be a topic of concern.

Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan yesterday urged France and Indonesia, as co-chairmen of the Paris Peace Conference, to call for consultations among all 19 signatories to the Paris peace agreement on the question of foreign arms supplies. They include the US, France and Australia.

"The issue now is that even Western arms suppliers have no consensus on whether to supply arms to Cambodia," Surin told reporters upon his return from Saudi Arabia.

Debate on Money Laundering Bill Continues

Bill Wins 'Unanimous' Support

BK1405115894 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 May 94 pp A1, A4

[Text] Law enforcement agencies and financial supervisory authorities unanimously support money laundering legislation now being drafted by a government committee, Deputy Prime Minister Amnuai Wirawan said yesterday.

Amnuai said he had ordered the government panel in charge of drawing up new laws, in cooperation with Chulalongkorn University's Faculty of Law, to study money laundering laws already in use in other countries.

"We have discussed the matter and all government agencies have given their full support," Amnuai said. "I have also raised the issue with the Bank of Thailand. There should be no problem (in introducing the law)."

Amnuai, who oversees the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), said he was advised by the anti-drug agency that such a law would make it difficult for drug traffickers to convert their proceeds into legal currencies and assets.

"The measures against money laundering are a good thing. And it would not hurt law-abiding citizens either," Amnuai said. "No private individual's rights will be compromised."

He sought to allay fears expressed by some members of the banking community and politicians that a money

laundering law would turn away foreign investors and shoot down Thailand's aspiration to become a financial hub in Southeast Asia.

"I don't think a money laundering law, if introduced, would affect local or foreign investors. And there is no question about whether commercial banks would cooperate with the government on the matter. All we need is appropriate guidelines and procedures.

Amnuai said a money laundering law would require banks to report to law enforcement agencies "unusual transactions", particularly large cash deposits, by their clients." (The anti-money laundering measures) will seek to control and monitor cash transactions. No restrictions will be imposed on the issuance of personal cheques which can already be monitored."

Senate Speaker Michai Ruchuphan, a legal expert, said a money laundering law was like a "two-edged sword" because although it would be useful as an instrument against drug traffickers and other organized crime, it would have a wide-ranging effect on all members of the public.

"The money laundering law would affect everyone of us. The law would require everybody—no matter who he is or what he does—to identify the source of his money," Michai said.

He said the government should carefully consider the advantages and drawbacks of such legislation before deciding whether to enact it. Among possible drawbacks is abuse of authority by government officials who have access to people's financial records.

Earlier this week, Prime Minister Chuan Likphai said he approved of the proposal by anti-drug officials to introduce a money laundering law provided that it did not infringe upon the freedom of the individual.

Also yesterday, John Gieve, president of the Group of Seven's Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) said senior Thai government officials he met during a two-day visit Thursday and yesterday had expressed support for the proposed introduction of a law to combat money laundering.

Gieve, also under-secretary of the United Kingdom's Treasury, met Bank of Thailand Governor Wichit Suphinit on Thursday and Finance Minister Tharin Nimmanhemin yesterday, among other senior Thai officials.

The FATF was established by the Group of Seven Economic Summit in 1989 to develop a multilateral response to the threat posed by the growth of international money laundering, particularly the laundering of drug trafficking proceeds. The body now has 26 member countries.

FATF member countries in Asia-Pacific include Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong and Australia.

Dilwyn Griffiths, secretary to the FATF, said although money laundering was never an issue in Thailand because the country has not made it a criminal offense, there must be some laundering activities given the fact that Thailand is a major transshipment point for heroin from the Golden Triangle to the world market.

Money Laundering Law Examined

BK1405155794 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 12 May 94 p 2

["This report is excerpted from a Bank of Thailand document presented by Charung Nukhwan, assistant governor of the Bank of Thailand to the seminar organized by the Faculty of Law of Chulalongkorn University in September 1993"]

[Excerpts] Money laundering is a process of turning illegally- or unscrupulously-earned money into legal currency and preventing attempts to prove its illicit origin. Not only narcotics traffickers but also criminals have been engaging in money laundering activities to purify their money.

Money laundering techniques vary from country to country. One way to do money laundering is to keep transferring money from one bank or financial institution to another until it is difficult to trace the origin of that money.

In some cases, the money is first sent to countries where laws strictly prohibit financial institutions from revealing the identity and personal information of their customers. Later, the money will be sent back home. By so doing, authorities will find it rather difficult to gather sufficient evidence to take any legal action against the owner of the money.

Different Patterns of Money Laundering

(1) Illegally-earned money is spent as cash abroad. However, carrying a huge amount of cash travelling abroad is rather difficult and can trigger official suspicion. Some countries impose strict controls on cash transactions while financial systems in many countries are not conducive to cash transactions. Therefore, cash dealings are practical only in countries where regulations are lenient. Cash can also be sent out across the borders to other countries with assistance from corrupt officials.

(2) Depositing the money with financial institutions in the country is a common practice. Depositors normally use false names in their account books to protect their identities. This method is popular in countries where laws do not require the disclosure of identities of persons who make transactions or the specification of the value of each transaction. This legal shortcoming is conducive to using financial institutions to do money laundering.

(3) Depositing cash with commercial banks and financial institutions in other countries where laws on the control of the operations of banks and financial institutions are lenient so that the money will be included in those

countries' monetary systems. After that, the money is transferred back to its owners, traffickers or criminals, through different means such as the wire transfer service. The money is now considered clean. This is a weakpoint of the countries which fail to enforce the law to strictly control cash outflows.

(4) Setting up a business or company is another tactics used by traffickers or criminals to conceal the source and ownership of their illicit money. They might either set up or purchase a company in a tax-free zone abroad. They then have their enterprises at home take out a loan or buy goods at exorbitant prices from their company in the foreign country so that the illegal money can be circulated between the two enterprises.

(5) Other methods of money laundering include purchasing cash-earning businesses which have been operating at a loss such as hotels, foreign exchange ventures, restaurants, retail shops, etc. The illicit money then is used to revive these businesses. The money is later siphoned out to do something else such as buying assignable commercial papers issued by financial institutions which assume no responsibility over any change of holders of the documents.

Moreover, advanced communications technologies in money transfer only emphasize quickness. Officials handling the transactions have no way of knowing their customers or the objectives of the transactions. This is another good alternative for money launderers to clean their dirty money.

Prevention And Suppression Of Money Laundering In Foreign Countries.

FATF, Financial Action Task Force is an international cooperation program established with U.S. assistance in 1989. [passage omitted]

Money Laundering Prevention in Thailand.

At present, Thailand is not a member of any international organization, nor has it concluded an agreement with any countries on money laundering prevention. There is not specific law dealing with this problem. Money laundering is not regarded as a criminal offense. Financial institutions have no particular measures against money laundering except those curbing the amount of money in domestic circulation and the risks borne by financial institutions in dealing with their clients. However, there are several rules and regulations which indirectly obstruct money laundering such as the control on cash inflow and outflow, the requirement for customers engaging in money transaction to reveal their identities, and the retention of transaction records. In fact, these are regular practices of commercial banks.

Despite the lack of a secrecy law, it is the etiquette of financial institutions to keep the identities of their customers secret.

Suggestions:

There are some shortcomings which can obstruct the introduction of a money laundering law. Here are some suggestions to overcome the problems.

(1) At the initial stage, a law must be promulgated to give legal immunity to commercial banks and financial institutions which release information about their customers who are suspected of doing money laundering. After a period of time, commercial banks and financial institutions are required to report to the authorities any irregularities, such as the transfer of a suspiciously high amount of money so that the latter can closely follow it up.

(2) Commercial banks and financial institutions must be required by law to know their customers in person and be prohibited from opening accounts for customers who use fake names or refuse to give their real names. Withdrawing or depositing huge amounts of cash, for example over 10 million baht, would require some written justification, which must be kept in the records for a period of time. Suspicious cases must be reported to authorities immediately. Commercial banks and financial institutions must work out an effective system for watching out for and following up any money laundering.

(3) A special working unit should be set up to investigate monetary offences, confiscate or impound property purchased with the money from drug trafficking and other criminal activities, and receive information from commercial banks and financial institutions for coordination with other agencies concerned. This unit can be established independently or under the jurisdiction of a ministry.

At present, Thailand is in the process of opening its financial market and relaxing regulations on the operations of financial institutions. New requirements for financial institutions in monitoring their customers and reporting to authorities can become obstacles to the implementation of the said liberal policy. Several countries, such as Singapore, have started enforcing this law. Therefore, Thailand can still wait to see the result first.

Laws and regulations on the control of operation of commercial banks and financial institutions in Asian countries are not much different. The enforcement of the money laundering legislation must be carried out step by step to ensure the country's maximum interest.

Supported by Bangkok Daily

BK1405153694 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 12 May 94 p 2

[Editorial: "Money Laundering Law Is Needed"]

[Text] The call for a money laundering prevention law has drawn greater attention from the general public following the seizure of the property in the United States of a Thai MP who was accused of being involved in marijuana trafficking in that country. At

present, Thailand has no law for the prevention of dirty money laundering, while such a legislation has already been enforced in many countries, including by our neighbors, such as Singapore. The money laundering prevention will enable the authorities to probe into the financial status of any suspicious persons to determine the sources of their money and related transactions.

As a matter of fact, the examination of assets and liabilities of suspected individuals is nothing new to Thailand. Following the previous coup, the then ruling National Peacekeeping Council issued a special order for the examination of assets of suspicious politicians. As a result, the people were informed of politicians who received gifts of checks and individuals who gave such gifts to them. This is another type of money laundering law once enforced in Thailand. But this peculiar measure was unacceptable in a democratic society because of its discriminatory enforcement.

Looked at from another angle, the money laundering law can also affect individual rights. However, if too much emphasis is placed on personal rights, the whole society can suffer adverse consequences. It is imperative that the state place the interests of the society over that of individuals. Without this law, it is feared that Thailand can become a haven of dirty money which is normally earned from narcotics trafficking, the contraband goods trade, and other illegal activities.

Financial institutions might find it hard to swallow if such a law is enforced. Their business and liquidity can be hampered should the money of their clients be ordered frozen pending official investigation. But they should consider the adverse consequences the country has to bear without this law. Switzerland was once labelled as one of the places where dirty money was deposited.

The current situation and present trends in the world and society have warranted a money laundering prevention law for Thailand. Hence, the authorities will be able to examine the money of suspicious individuals. Otherwise, Thailand will become a haven of dirty money from law breakers in the country as well as from unscrupulous individuals abroad. However, if the law makers themselves also have wounds on their backs that need covering, it is very likely that such a legislation will never be promulgated.

Prime Minister Chuan Receives Yunnan Governor

BK1305121994 Bangkok Thai Color Television Channel 9 in Thai 1200 GMT 12 May 94

[Text] Yunnan Governor He Zhiqiang of China and his delegation, accompanied by Interior Minister General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who is concurrently president of the Thai-Chinese Culture and Economics Association, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Chuan Likphai at Government House today. The Yunnan governor is

leading a delegation which also comprises private businessmen on a visit to Thailand for talks on investment cooperation.

During the talks, the two sides discussed cooperation in various fields, including joint investment in infrastructure projects, especially land and water transportation projects, to help link and develop the quadrangle economic zone.

NSC Opposes Foreign Aid to Phnom Penh

BK1405100494 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 May 94 p 4

[Text] National Security Council [NSC] chief Gen Charan Kunlawanit strongly opposes any foreign assistance to the Cambodian army, and has warned that military aid will only prolong the war in Cambodia.

An informed government source said Charan made his views known during a visit by the Australian secretary for foreign affairs about two weeks ago. The source quoted Charan as saying that providing arms is not the best way to achieve a lasting peace in Cambodia.

Cambodia's King Norodom Sihanouk recently called for foreign military aid, saying it was the only way the end the war with the Khmer Rouge, and named Australia, France and the United States as likely providers.

Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said yesterday that Canberra considered it "wholly legitimate, and consistent with the Paris Peace Accords, for the Cambodian government to seek such assistance from the international community in order to maintain the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity".

He said Australia is considering Cambodia's request for weapons but will consult and take into account the views of other interested countries, including Thailand.

Charan also expressed concern that the poorly-paid and ill-disciplined Cambodian troops will eventually sell off the foreign arms.

Sarot Chawanawirat, deputy permanent secretary for foreign affairs, said the Cambodian government was entitled to seek help, but Thailand believed that providing arms to Cambodia would only prolong the fighting there.

Army Chief Urges Phnom Penh To Name Outlawed Groups

BK1605031594 Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 May 94 pp A1, A4

[Text] The Phnom Penh government should end confusion and announce which Cambodian factions are officially outlawed, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Wimon Wongwanit said yesterday.

"An announcement would make it clear who is who in the country, as different people have different understandings. Some may have incorrect assumptions," Gen Wimon said.

He also reiterated his belief that supplying weapons to the Cambodian government would only prolong the civil war there and warned that Thailand would be seriously affected.

The general was responding to reports that Australia and United States are considering a request by King Norodom Sihanouk for fresh military aid to save his war-ravaged country "from the yoke of the Khmer Rouge".

Australian officials said last week that Canberra, Washington, Paris and some Asian countries were discussing how to bolster Phnom Penh's ill-disciplined and poorly-equipped military, but no decision had been made.

France is co-chairman of the Paris Peace Conference, which set up the peace accords. Indonesia is the other chairman.

"Thailand would be seriously affected as the weapons supplied to Cambodia would be put on sale along the Thai border by ill-disciplined Cambodian government troops in need of money because their pay is so low," Wimon said.

He warned that his patience with Cambodia was running out.

"Thailand has never intervened in Cambodia's domestic affairs and will not do so. It is their own business if they want to kill one another. But I will not continue to be patient if Thais are affected, as I am also Thai.

"What Cambodia needs is humanitarian assistance for its people, which would help bring lasting peace to the country and the region."

Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri has also warned that providing weapons would only prolong the fighting in Cambodia, not bring about a peaceful settlement.

Other senior Thai officials are also clearly opposed to any military assistance for Phnom Penh's forces.

Deputy Defence Minister Maj Gen Sombat Rotphothong and First Army Region Commander Lt Gen Chettha Thanacharo said in separate interviews that Australia had a right to provide weapons if requested by the Cambodian government, but that Canberra should consult Thailand before making a decision.

"Canberra should ask for Thailand's opinions on the provision of weapons to Phnom Penh," Sombat said without further elaboration. Chettha said consultation was necessary because Thailand was Cambodia's immediate neighbour.

Gen Wimon said: "If some kind of assistance can bring lasting peace to Cambodia it would be really appreciated by other countries, as a peaceful situation attracts investment."

However, if Australia gave military assistance to Cambodia it would destroy the existing "peace". The peace-building process there could not be achieved through military support.

Military Solution to Cambodian Problem Criticized

BK1305132594 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 13 May 94

["Special Report": "Price of Peace in Cambodia"]

[Text] King Sihanouk, disappointed with a lack of progress in his attempt to hold dialogue for national reconciliation, said in a news conference yesterday that he was sorry that the conduct of the leaders of the Cambodian factions was not worthy of the \$3,000 million the world gave to the United Nations to forge an end to the armed dispute and to hold general elections last year. The king blamed continued disputes among the Cambodian factions as the main cause of the political problem in his country.

The \$3 billion UN administration of Cambodia during the transition period leading to the election was not just the most expensive UN operation, it achieved only partial success. That is, while the United Nations succeeded in organizing the election and formation of government of the people, it failed to achieve peace and national reconciliation, which were just as important. To date, no one can tell how much more investment will be needed to achieve the complete goal as desired by the United Nations.

It is strange that while so far there is no answer to the question of how much more the world has to pay to enable the Cambodian people to avoid genocide, certain countries have openly said that they are ready to make more investment by sending in their soldiers or providing arms to the Cambodians. This would only exacerbate the fighting in that country. It appears as if the world has put a cap on its budget for peace in Cambodia and has begun to contemplate a budget for war and destruction. As long as the Cambodian factions continue their disputes, the trend for more intense fighting could gain greater support from other Western countries. If the Cambodian leaders agree to the strange proposal advanced by the west, peace will likely be achieved only by extermination of the Cambodian race.

Muslim Groups Link South Bombs to May 1992 Violence

BK1405151994 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 May 94 p A4

[Text] Nineteen Muslim organizations have claimed that violence in the South was a consequence of the May 1992 turmoil, and not the work of separatists, according to a news bulletin.

The SAN EKKAPHAP (Solidarity News Bulletin), published by southern Muslim MPs, said the organizations believed the violence was not created by separatist guerrillas. The violence occurred as a result of the May upheavals which culminated in the violent suppression of pro-democracy demonstrations.

The organizations claimed the government had information relevant to the violence. It should reveal the facts in a straightforward manner, and improve its working system to prevent the situation from deteriorating.

"The government has to shoulder responsibility for the violent incidents. The government must take decisive action to prevent the situation from turning into bloodshed," they said.

The organizations said social and political problems had affected the South's economy. They claimed the South had lost Bt10 billion in economic gains in the past year.

The bulletin is published by the Solidarity Muslim group of Muslim MPs from the five southernmost provinces, led by Deputy Interior Minister Den Tomina.

Den, a Pattani MP, said in the first issue of the bulletin that the publication was aimed at protecting Muslim interests and creating better understanding between Muslims and Buddhists.

Education Minister Samphan Thongsamak told reporters that the four Muslims accused of involvement in bomb attacks in the South are not preachers but teachers of religion.

The four suspects, who were granted bail on Tuesday, have been charged with sedition. Muslims have claimed the men were scapegoats, and it was speculated that they would rally to protest the arrests.

However, many senior police officers, including national police chief Prathin Santipraphop, have repeated several times they have substantive evidence to prove the men guilty.

Samphan said individuals suspected of committing crimes would be prosecuted in accordance with the law, regardless of their religion.

"It is not that if you are a Muslim, you will not be punished when you do wrong," he said.

Politicians should not intervene in the case because they could not change the truth. Police should not be disheartened and should proceed according to the law, Samphan said.

Some Muslim MPs of the New Aspiration Party, also claiming the men were scapegoats, have said they would represent them in court.

In Songkhla, Police Director General Prathin yesterday said police had sufficient evidence to take legal action. The suspects had the right to ask that new investigators be appointed, but he would have the final say.

Assistant police chief Michai Nukunkit said investigators would file suits against the suspects next week. Army Commander in Chief Wimon Wongwanit said crime suspects must be prosecuted with an even hand, regardless of their religion.

Chuan Recommends Release of Vietnamese Crewmen

BK1405144194 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 13 May 94

[Text] The Thai Navy detained a Vietnamese boat named "TD-008" with 14 crewmen and a number of weapons in Thai territorial waters on 7 February while the boat was chasing Thai fishing trawlers. It was charged with an act of terrorism and a violation of international and Thai laws. Later on, Prime Minister Chuan Likphai and his delegation visited the SRV between 16-19 March at the invitation of the Vietnamese prime minister. During their meeting on 17 March, the foreign ministers of the two countries discussed the issue of the release of the fishermen, proposing an exchange for Thai fishermen held in Vietnam. Vietnam offered to release Thai fishermen held in Vietnam as soon as possible and to consider releasing 16 Thai prisoners held for trying to escape prisons and for killing people in Can Tho Province, provided that the relatives of those prisoners agreed to pay a fine of U.S. \$20,000 as judged by the court. At the same time, Vietnam asked Thailand to release the 14 Vietnamese crewmen held by the Thai Navy. Subsequently, the Thai prime minister agreed to release the 14 Vietnamese to promote good relations with Vietnam and to create a good atmosphere for future talks with Vietnam on other issues.

Vietnam

Muhammad Ali Visits To Research MIA Issue

BK1405091594 Hanoi VNA in English 0620 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 14—Former heavyweight world boxing champion Muhammad Ali is now in Vietnam as goodwill envoy accompanied by five other Americans in a mission of researching Americans missing in action (MIA) during the Vietnam war.

Ali, 52 and suffering from Parkinson's Disease which impairs his motor control, refused to carry out military service during the Vietnam war and was therefore stripped of the crown he had won in 1964, however, he successfully fought the US Government in court and regained the title in 1974.

In Hanoi, Ali met with Vietnamese sport officials and representatives of the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment and the Finance Ministry. He was also received by cabinet minister in charge of a number of government affairs Ha Quang Du.

Ali said that he came to Vietnam with a view to improve the mutual understanding between the peoples of Vietnam and America. Yesterday Ali went south for a tour of Hue, Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet's Burma Visit Reported

Joint Communique Released

BK1405144594 Hanoi VNA in English 1432 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 14—Vietnam and Myanmar [Burma] released in Yangon [Rangoon] today a joint communique on an official visit to Myanmar by Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet from May 11-14.

The communique says, among other things:

While in Myanmar Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Vo Van Kiet paid a call on and had talks with His Excellency Senior General Than Shwe, prime minister of the Union of Myanmar. The two prime ministers had a friendly exchange of views on matters of mutual interest as well as on current regional and international issues. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding.

During the talks, the communique says:

'The Vietnamese side informed the Myanmar side of the comprehensive renewal policy and the achievements recorded as well as the measures aimed at bringing the country into the new stage of development, gradually realizing industrialization and modernization. The Vietnamese side also informed of its independent, sovereign, open and diversified foreign policy. The Myanmar side highly appreciated the renovation policy and the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people and wished the Vietnamese people many new successes in their noble cause.

'The two sides reaffirmed that the people of each country has the right to freely choose their own political, economic and social system according to their needs, traditions and culture and agreed to continue their cooperation in upholding these principles.

'His Excellency Prime Minister Mr. Vo Van Kiet highly appreciated the efforts of the government and people of

Myanmar to achieve economic development and social progress and expressed his wishes for the success of these endeavours'.

The communique goes on: 'Talks between the two foreign ministers took place. Recent political and economic developments in the region were reviewed, with emphasis on bilateral and regional cooperation. Separate talks at ministerial level of industrial, agricultural, forestry, commercial, cultural, physical and sports and tourist affairs were also held. They agreed to promote cooperation in the respective fields between the two countries.

'On this occasion, the following agreements were signed: (1) agreement on the establishment of a joint commission for bilateral cooperation, (2) trade agreement and (3) agreement on tourism cooperation.

'The two sides reaffirmed their desire to promote cooperation in the economic, environmental, cultural, tourism, agricultural, forestry, educational and scientific fields as well as in the fight against illicit drugs. In the fields of transport, both sides agreed on specific steps to be taken to establish direct airline service between Myanmar and Vietnam at the earliest possible date.

'The two prime minister expressed their satisfaction on the successful visit of is Excellency Mr. Vo Van Kiet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and his delegation to the Union of Myanmar which contributed significantly to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two countries. They welcomed the opportunity provided by the visit to renew personal contacts'.

Asserts Closer Ties With Burma

BK1505120994 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and his entourage left Yangon [Rangoon] on 14 May for home, concluding the official friendship visit to Myanmar [Burma] with splendid success.

Prime Minister Than Shwe and his wife went to the government guest house and accompanied Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet to the airport.

At cordial talks before Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet's departure, Prime Minister Than Shwe thanked the latter for reserving an honor for the Myanmar Government and people to welcome the first Vietnamese Prime Minister's visit. Prime Minister Than Shwe highly appraised result of the visit. He expressed the belief that with this splendid result, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will be consolidated and developed for the prosperity of each country.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet thanked the Myanmar State Law and Order Restoration Council, government, and people for their hospitality extended to him during the visit and their valuable support given to the Vietnamese

people, past and present. He expressed satisfaction for the visit and asserted that the Vietnamese Government and people will do their best to implement agreements reached by the two governments, thereby contributing to strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two nations, meeting aspiration of the two peoples; and serving the interests of peace, stability, and development in the region.

The farewell ceremony for Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet was solemnly held at the Yangon Airport.

Concludes Burma Visit

BK1405155394 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 14—Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, his wife and his party left Yangoon [Rangoon] for home this afternoon, concluding his official visit to Myanmar.

The prime minister and his party were seen off by Vice Chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council Gen. Maung Aye, First Secretary of the Council, Gen. Lt. Khin Nyunt, Deputy Prime Minister of Myanmar, Lieut. Gen. Tin Tun and Foreign Minister of Myanmar Ohn Gyaw and other high-ranking officials.

While in Myanmar, the prime minister and his entourage visited an oil refinery in the suburbs of Yangoon and the Yangoon University.

Foreign Minister Reviews Prime Minister's Burma Visit

BK1505152294 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 May 94

[Interview with Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam by an unidentified correspondent; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Dear Foreign Minister, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet has just concluded his official friendship visit to the Union of Myanmar [Burma]. This is the last country in Southeast Asia that our Prime Minister has visited. Would you please elaborate on the significance of the visit?

[Nguyen Manh Cam] We are continuing to implement our foreign policy of diversified diplomatic activities in various forms. In implementing this policy, we have attached importance to developing relations with regional countries. Myanmar is a country in Southeast Asia that has many similar features, historically and culturally, to Vietnam. People of the two countries have supported and assisted each other during the struggle for their national independence. I would like to recall that 36 years ago, Uncle Ho visited this country. During the past several decades, due to changes in the region that include the war in Vietnam and upheaval in Myanmar, relations in various fields between the two nations did not develop well. Now, the trend of cooperation and

development is prevailing in our region, and we are striving to strengthen relations with all Southeast Asian countries, including Myanmar.

Our prime minister's visit to Myanmar this time is aimed at consolidating the existing relations between the two nations while asserting our wish to develop the bilateral relations in the new stage to truly serve the trend of development in the region.

[Correspondent] Dear Foreign Minister, you just stressed the significance of the visit. Would you please elaborate on the concrete results of the visit?

[Nguyen Manh Cam] Our ancestors are correct in saying that we will see things precisely on the spot. Reading books on realities of a nation, we can see but a general view; when we visit the country, see its realities, and get in touch with its people, we understand more about that country. Through the visit to Myanmar, the Vietnamese delegation could see its realities and exchanged views with our Myanmar friends to correctly assess the trend of development and cooperation between the two countries. First, I would like to say that this visit has helped in strengthening the mutual understanding, thereby creating a profound mutual trust. Through the visit, we clearly see the Myanmar people's sentiment toward Vietnam. The Myanmar government and people extended a very warm welcome to the Vietnamese delegation. Tens of thousands of people lined up the streets, waving Vietnamese and Myanmar flags to welcome the Vietnamese guests from the airport to the guest house and along streets leading to various production establishments and localities. Generally speaking, the Myanmar people went to the streets to express their sentiment toward the Vietnamese delegation and people.

During our meetings with the Myanmar leaders and people, they have expressed their respect for Vietnam by saying that the Vietnamese people have a very strong determination in the struggle for national independence and national construction and defense. The Myanmar people also have such a quality, thereby they highly respect the Vietnamese people and admire the latter for their creativity and the spirit of self-reliance in building the Vietnamese nation. They also hope that Myanmar will develop successfully in the same spirit. This has strengthened the ties and mutual trust between the two nations. I should say that this is very important especially when our two countries are in the process of developing their respective nations. While Vietnam and Myanmar are facing numerous difficulties and their capabilities in developing their nations are low, they are striving to find ways and means to help each other. Through various meetings and talks, both sides have agreed to cooperate with each other in various fields. Myanmar has a very vast forest area. The country has an area of more than 770,000 square km or two times larger than Vietnam, 58 percent of which are forests, mostly the precious timber trees. As a result, Myanmar has extensive experience in protecting, managing, and exploiting forests, thus we can learn this from our Myanmar

friends. Myanmar also has ample experience in exploiting and producing precious stones. Myanmar has great potential in producing these stones, thus it has vast experience in exploiting, fixing prices, and selling these precious stones and in making them into valuable ornamental items. Myanmar has expressed a willingness to share its experiences with Vietnam in this regard.

In addition, it must be said that though Myanmar's economy is still developing and facing financial difficulties, the government and people attach great importance to cultural heritage and make due efforts to preserve national traits. Therefore, they spend money to restore ancient cultural relics, including the ancient imperial city in Mandalay and the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, which is both a cultural and religious relic that has existed for more than 2,500 years now. Apart from their great cultural value, these relics are of practical important significance because they serve as very important tourist attractions.

We can cooperate with Myanmar in another field. By this, I mean Myanmar's due concern for environmental protection. This can be seen through the government's efforts to keep urban areas and other parts of the country green. Well-defined plans and long-term projects have been worked out to meet this goal to serve future development. On this occasion, we agreed to cooperate with Myanmar in tourism. At the same time, we also agreed to exchange experiences in the preservation and restoration of cultural and historic relics.

As far as the Myanmar side is concerned, it also showed keen interest in our country. The Myanmar government fully realizes that our country used to be a major rice importer but has now become an important rice exporter. Therefore, the Myanmar side wished to cooperate with us in agriculture and wanted us to exchange seedlings, first of all rice varieties and silkworm breeders, that we have great development potential. At the same time, it wanted to learn from our water conservancy experiences, including our hydroelectricity-generating experiences. Thus, the two sides realized that they could cooperate not only in the economic field but also in cultural and artistic activities.

[Correspondent] Based on your above-mentioned remarks, is it correct to say that in the immediate and far future, the friendly and cooperative ties between Vietnam and Myanmar will develop well?

[Nguyen Manh Cam] I am positive about that. Though the results I have just mentioned are only initial ones, they serve as the groundwork for both sides to further broaden bilateral relations and take practical steps to ensure effective results for the two countries. It must be said that this visit has laid the groundwork for a new developmental step in the relations between Myanmar and Vietnam. It must be said that in addition to those traditional relations, both sides need more conditions to create a new development step in bilateral relations. This is a very important move. It is certain that thanks to the

aforementioned practical results, the trends of cooperation and development in the region, and particularly, the mutual understanding between the two countries, mutual trust will be further strengthened. This will serve as the basis for broadening bilateral relations in all fields. It is also certain that this factor will benefit not only the development of Vietnam and Myanmar but will also contribute greatly to the task of turning Southeast Asian into a region of peace, stability, and development.

[Correspondent] I would like to ask you one last question, Mr. Minister. You have visited many countries. As far as your recent visit to Myanmar is concerned, what are your personal impressions of the capital city of Rangoon in particular and the Union of Myanmar in general?

[Nguyen Manh Cam] This is my first visit to Myanmar, and it has left profound impressions on me. In my opinion, Myanmar is not a poor country but a nation with great potential. To me, what is more important here is the fact that the people of Myanmar display a high spirit of independence, sovereignty, and self-sufficiency. Based on such time-honored relics like the Shwe Dagon Pagoda that has lasted for more than 2,500 years now and on such modern facilities like the Parliament Building where every architectural pattern reflects national traits, I can say that even though many difficulties still lie ahead, the development potential of Myanmar and the creativeness of its people are by no means limited. Therefore, in the framework of world development, it is certain that Myanmar will develop at a very fast-breaking pace. I was also impressed by the fact that the government of Myanmar has succeeded in linking ancient national character with modern development. There is every reason to believe that thanks to their creativeness and spirit of independence and self-sufficiency, the people of Myanmar will achieve a fast-breaking national development pace.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Minister.

Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Khanh Visits Syria

BK1405154594 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 14 May 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 14—A delegation of Vietnamese Government led by Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Khanh has paid a 4-day official visit to Syria.

The deputy prime minister was accompanied by Trade Minister Le Van Triet, Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien, and Deputy Head of the State Planning Commission Tran Dinh Khien.

While in Syria, the Vietnamese delegation held talks with a delegation of the Syrian Government delegation led by Prime Minister Salim Yassin. The two sides informed each other of the situation of Vietnam and Syria, exchanged views on the issues of common concern

and discussed measures to consolidate and develop the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Vietnamese guests were received by President Hafiz al-Asad and Prime Minister Mahmud al-Zu'bi.

The deputy prime minister also met with Foreign Minister Faruk al-Shar' and Cultural Minister Najah al-'Attar.

During the meetings, the Syrian leaders highly valued the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in their renovation cause and expressed their desire to strengthen and further develop the friendship and cooperation with Vietnam in all fields.

Trade Minister Le Van Triet and his Syrian counterpart Mohamed al-'Imadi signed a trade agreement and a protocol on goods exchanges between the two countries.

Under this agreement, Vietnam will export rice, rubber, tea and coffee to Syria and import cotton, wool, and other products from Syria.

The Vietnamese delegation toured the [word indistinct] city Palmyra and a number of economic and cultural establishments in the capital.

Vo Van Kiet To Speak at Conference in Singapore

BK1505115894 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 15 May 94

[Text] The Office of the Singaporean Prime Minister informed that at the invitation of Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet will arrive in Singapore on Sunday [15 May] to start his working visit to Singapore.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet will attend the Asian Social Conference and will deliver an important speech on Vietnam. The theme of the conference is: Bright future; ASEAN, Vietnam, and China.

Besides the working session with Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet will also meet with Mr. Lee Kuan Yew.

Commentary Reiterates Sovereignty Over Offshore Areas

BK1205114894 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 12 May 94

[Station commentary]

[Text] A spokesperson for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry says that Thanh Long Sea area lies entirely under Vietnam's sovereignty. On this issue, our radio editor has this to say:

In recent days, many activities have been taken by a number of countries which have complicated the situation in the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago and on Vietnam's continental shelf.

Despite the Vietnamese Government's statements on its continental shelf and special economic zone, the Creston Company of the United States on 8 May 1992 signed an agreement on oil and gas exploration with a Chinese company in an area they called Wananbei-21, which is in fact the Tu Chinh area of Vietnam. The Vietnamese Government immediately voiced its protest, considering the move a violation of Vietnam's sovereignty, but it ignored Vietnam's statement. On 18 April 1994, Creston again announced a seismic survey in the area. Foreign reports on 10 May quoted a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry saying that the Thanh Long Sea area belongs to the adjacent waters of Nansha Island, which is in fact Vietnam's Truong Sa Archipelago. He even said that the exploration contract signed between Vietnam and the Mobil Oil Company was illegal.

On the question of Truong Sa and Tu Chinh, the Vietnamese Government has many times affirmed that they are under Vietnam's sovereignty. At a press conference in Hanoi on 5 May, a spokesperson of the Vietnam Foreign Ministry said: Vietnam has enough historical and legal documents proving its sovereignty over Truong Sa Archipelago. Therefore, foreign activities of exploration and exploitation of natural resources of Truong Sa area without the permit of Vietnam are acts of violation of its sovereignty.

On the settlement of disputes, Vietnam has on many occasions stated that disputes should be settled in the spirit of equality, mutual understanding, and mutual respect in accordance with international law and the Convention on the Maritime Law of 1982, and in respect of the sovereignty of all countries over exclusive economic zones and continental shelves. All parties concerned should restrain themselves not to further complicate the situation, use violence, or threat to use violence. Vietnam is persistent on this line. As for Tu Chinh, Vietnam affirms that it lies within Vietnam's exclusive economic zone and continental shelf, entirely under Vietnam's sovereignty. Vietnam has the sovereign right to explore for and exploit natural resources in this area by itself or in cooperation with other foreign countries, the right which no other country may interfere. Tu Chinh and Thanh Long are in no way related to the Truong Sa Archipelago or the adjacent waters. Any statement or any contrary act to these principles is illegal and runs counter to the international law.

NHAN DAN Editorial Cites Dien Bien Phu Anniversary

BK1305014494 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] Under the headline "National and Revolutionary Traditions Always Serve as a Spiritual Driving Force in the Cause of National Renovation," an editorial in today's NHAN DAN reads in part:

The various activities organized to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory are just winding down, but the memory of the Dien Bien Phu

victory and other heroic victories in the cause of national liberation and unification will continue to be held forever in the hearts of millions of our compatriots and countless friends worldwide.

Led by the party, our country is entering a new stage of its national history in which we will have to carry out national industrialization and modernization under the conditions and circumstances Vietnam is now facing. Given Vietnam's choice of approach—and with the wisdom, creativity, and self-reliance of the Vietnamese people—we are determined to prevail in our renovation process and national development and keep pace with our friends across the five continents while retaining our own identity.

Lying ahead are not only new opportunities but also countless difficulties and challenges requiring every person, every collective and locality, and the entire country to show the determination to surge forward by continuing to develop their tradition of persistently struggling toward the goal of building a prosperous people, a powerful country, and an equitable and civilized society. In this way we will be worthy of the sacrifices of preceding generations.

Premier Chairs Meeting on Fighting Corruption

BK1305152694 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 May 94

[Text] In compliance with the National Assembly Standing Committee's system of coordination for periodic meetings between state organs, National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh and Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet co-chaired a meeting held on 9 May 1994 to discuss implementing a resolution of the Ninth National Assembly's fourth session on practicing thrift and fighting wasteful spending, corruption, and smuggling.

Present at the meeting were National Assembly vice-chairmen; deputy prime ministers; the chief judge of the Supreme People's Court; the procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control; members of the National Assembly Standing Committee; and leading cadres of various relevant ministries, departments, and sectors.

The meeting heard a report and exchanged views on the issue of practicing thrift and fighting wasteful spending, and on a question which was raised at a meeting held in April on how various cases of corruption and smuggling have been dealt with.

As for efforts to discover various cases of corruption and smuggling and the orientations for continually dealing with various newly-discovered cases of corruption and smuggling, especially cases of car and motorcycle smuggling in a number of localities and units, and based on suggestions made at the meeting and given the need to scrupulously implement the National Assembly resolution in this domain, the chairman of the National Assembly and the prime minister drew conclusions on the following issues:

1. In compliance with the National Assembly resolution, together with the administration at all levels and relevant sectors, the government and law protection organs have in the past made great efforts and taken positive measures to discover and deal with cases of corruption and smuggling, thus helping overcome the slow legal process against various cases. However, what has been done so far are just initial efforts, and they are still not enough to stop these bad practices. In the period ahead, it is necessary to accelerate efforts to look into and take legal action against those serious cases still left in the backlog as well as those newly-discovered cases. To achieve this aim, we must devote more time to scrutinizing, supervising, and discovering such cases. We must promptly take legal action against those cases which are already evident, continue to try those cases whose legal procedures have not yet been completed, and urgently enforce court sentences on those cases already tried while paying appropriate attention to resolving complaints and denunciations of citizens in this domain. And there must be close cooperation between law enforcement organs themselves and between central and local organs. It is necessary to continue to study and come up with specific policies aimed at satisfactorily implementing the National Assembly resolution and other law stipulations and promptly reestablish order and discipline in state and social management.

3. [number as heard] The meeting hailed various localities and units for having drawn up and registered substantive plans to implement the policy on the practice of thrift. They have pledged to cut their total spending by at least 5 percent as envisaged by the National Assembly in its resolution on the 1994 state budget estimate. The meeting also asked various sectors, echelons, and units to work out specific plans to scrupulously implement the National Assembly resolution and effectively use the money they may save.

4. It is necessary to assign relevant organs the duty of helping the government prepare a report which will be presented before the National Assembly at its upcoming session on how the National Assembly resolution on practicing thrift and fighting wasteful spending, corruption, and smuggling has been carried out.

Steps Taken To Fight Narcotics Trafficking

BK1205064594 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
12 May 94 p 2

[By Suphaphon Kanwirayothin]

[Text] Hanoi—Vietnam is preparing a draft law on narcotics which it hopes can be passed by Parliament next year with a view to coping with the rise in drug abuse and international drug trafficking, according to a senior official.

In the meantime, the Government is stepping up efforts to deal with the unprecedented surge in drug abuse in major cities as well as the cross-border opium trade with Laos and China.

Minister Hoang Duc Nghi, who chairs the National Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas recently visited Thailand, Burma and Indonesia to discuss "measures of cooperation" with neighboring countries to fight illicit drugs.

Vietnam has no laws on narcotics to date. Drug abuse is currently classified as a form of "social ill" and users are "rehabilitated" rather than punished. Only drug trafficking is considered a "crime".

There is widespread drug abuse in major cities such as Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, and authorities are worried that Vietnam has become a favored transit point for drug shipments to the United States and western Europe.

"International drug traffickers abuse the loose controls in Vietnam. We were informed by Interpol that money laundering has taken place in Vietnam, and we have in fact discovered some cases," said Deputy Minister Xuan of the National Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas.

While opium growing and addiction are prevalent among ethnic minorities in northern border provinces, police have detected larger quantities of heroin in circulation. Cocaine has also already appeared in Vietnam.

Deputy Minister Xuan said authorities in one case arrested a cocaine trafficker in Ho Chi Minh City, and in another intercepted the drug which originated from Latin America as it arrived at Qui Nhon port in Binh Dinh province.

Police reports from Germany, Russia and Canada indicate some narcotics that showed up in their countries transmitted in Vietnam, he said.

As requested by Interpol, Vietnam has recently helped extradite an ethnic Vietnamese with American nationality wanted by US authorities on drug trafficking charges. He was hiding and suspected of laundering money in Vietnam. "In 1993 we also extradited many others through cooperation with Interpol."

Vietnam has sentenced one foreigner to death, the first such sentence last year, and so far capital punishment has been handed down on three drug traffickers.

Closer to home, Vietnam has seen more frequent and larger amounts of opium moving through the country from Laos. The drugs either remain in Vietnam or are being directed to China.

Deputy Minister Xuan said Vietnam only recently became aware of the "serious extent of the problem" when Hanoi tightened police and customs checks at three official crossings with Laos—in Tay Trang in Lai Chau province opposite Phong Saly, Song Ma in Son La province across from Houa Phan and Ky Son in Nghe An province opposite Xieng Khouang.

"It's very difficult to monitor what's going on in countless other unofficial border crossings," he said.

Vietnamese authorities suspect some drugs from the Golden Triangle, seeking to avoid tight controls in China at that part of the border, have eventually gone to China anyway through Vietnam.

He said the route spans from Laos into Lai Chau province, then to Hanoi and on to Lang Son which borders China's Yunnan province.

In Vietnam itself, Mr Xuan said there were currently 3,770 hectares of opium growing area, as against 12,878 hectares in 1992-1993 due to government suppression and "tactics of persuasion" among ethnic minorities, especially the Hmong, to plant cash crops.

The anti-drug draft law in the making will unify all matters related to illicit drugs including those absent or scattered in different orders, decrees, criminal codes.

Experts from the United Nations Drug Control Program are due in Hanoi soon to help the Vietnamese draft a master plan to combat narcotics abuse and trafficking, the subject of a national program, according to Mr Xuan.

Vietnam is also studying the possibility of acceding to the 1961 Convention on Illicit Drugs. The Government has appointed an interagency committee to study the issue.

"My opinion is that Vietnam should join this convention as soon as possible. We hesitated in the past because we did not have much knowledge of the issue," he said.

State President Le Duc Anh Visits Hai Hung

BK1405132994 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 May 94

[Report by Station Correspondent Truong Cong Hoa]

[Summary] "Dear Friends: On 12-13 May, State President Le Duc Anh paid a working visit to Hai Hung Province. The president spent a great deal of time visiting agriculture, handicraft, and industrial establishments as well as peasant patriots."

In Hai Hung Province, President Le Duc Anh visited Me So Village in Chau Giang District and Hung Dao Village in Tu Loc District. In these villages, he listened to reports on the efforts of local people to improve local agriculture production. He also visited and presented gifts to Mrs. Tran Thi Phu, 84 years old and mother of two fallen combatants in Phu Thi Hamlet.

The president visited the Hai Duong Water Pump Production Plant and the Hai Duong Ceramic Company, two production units of the central government located in Hai Hung Province. He commended these two economic units for their efforts to compete with imported products. "In these units, President Le Duc Anh reminded party cadres and government officials to

strictly implement the principles of publicity and democracy in production management and income distribution. He urged them to concentrate the collective strength of party committees, the workers' union, and the youth union on production development. He reminded them that they must not forget their obligation to the state and their responsibility to the local area, which is in addition to the need for improvements in the material lives of the cadres and workers.

"Apart from the visits to agricultural and industrial production units, President Le Duc Anh held a working session with Hai Hung province leaders to listen to reports on the provincial socioeconomic situation by Comrade Pham Van Tho, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee; and Nguyen Van Du, chairman of the Hai Hung Province People's Committee. He hailed the Hai Hung party committees and government for gaining a thorough understanding of party resolutions before skillfully applying them to the local, practical situation, by means of which they scored comprehensive victories in economic development in Hai Hung, manifested in a relatively high economic development rate and progress in the poverty alleviation work."

President Le Duc Anh also asked many questions about the local situation. Speaking to key provincial leaders at a local meeting to disseminate Resolutions No. 04 and 07 of the party Political Bureau, he expressed his joy at the socioeconomic achievements of the Hai Hung party committees and people. He said:

[Begin recording] "President Ho Chi Minh always called for unity in our party and people. In his statement, he compared unity in the party and in the organization with the apples of our eyes. Therefore, the motto: Unity, Unity, Great Unity and Success, Success, and Great Success is both a formula for and a decisive factor in our party's success in the national liberation and renovation undertaking. The entire people can unite only when the party unites itself. Only unity can help us overcome all challenges; this is the fundamental issue that leads to success. Unity can also lead to creativeness from the people. I urge the party committee and people to continue extending their success on the basis of the recorded achievements to take this province to a new step, contribute to national modernization and industrialization, and fulfill the goal of making the population prosperous, the country strong, and society just and civilized. I wish you all good health" [end recording]

Before leaving the province, President Le Duc Anh visited the provincial specialized school for talented students. There, he urged the Hai Hung party committee, government, and people to pay more attention to the education service.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and people, Party Secretary Pham Van Tho promised:

[Begin recording] "On behalf of the province, I extend my thanks to Comrade Le Duc Anh and I promise to the

party Central Committee and to you that Hai Hung will expand its fine tradition and initial achievements to accomplish all the targets outlined by the provincial party congress, thereby fulfilling your expectations and those of the party Central Committee. I wish President Le Duc Anh good health." [end recording]

Tra Vinh Completes Digital Telecommunications Network

BK1205105394 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] By 2 May 1994, the Tra Vinh Provincial Post and Telegraph Service had completed a digitized telecommunication network in the province that covers eight districts and towns and 75 villages, including Hoa Minh and Long Hoa villages in the Ban Dong estuary area.

The province has leased nearly 2,300 telephones, over 2.5 times higher than the number of phones at the time the province was separated from the former province. Nearly 600 of these telephones—nearly 25 percent of the total—have been installed in remote areas and areas occupied by ethnic Khmer compatriots.

Tra Vinh is the first province to have 100 percent of its villages and districts covered by a digitized telecommunication network. The Tra Vinh Post and Telegraph

Service plans to install about 5,000 to 5,500 more telephones by the end of this year, including 800 to 1,200 sets to be leased to rural areas.

Lam Dong Province Develops Electricity Projects

BK1305015694

[Editorial Report electrification program, the province plans to complete a project designed to channel electricity from the national power grid to Cat Tien, the last district 13/01] Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese at 1430 GMT on 8 May reports that in an effort to channel electricity from the national power grid to serve local people, "the Lam Dong Province Electricity Generating Authority has spent 6.5 billion dong on the construction of various electricity projects; of this, 5 billion dong has been provided by the central electricity sector." The report adds that "in the first four months of the year, the Lam Dong Province Electricity Generating Authority has built eight transformer stations with a total capacity of 1,600 kilovolt/amperes," and that "as part of its 1994 rural electrification program, the province plans to complete a project designed to channel electricity from the national power grid to Cat Tien, the last district in the province where electricity is still not available."

